

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 83

ATLANTIC EDITION

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## GREECE PASSES FROM CHAOS TO ORDER IN 1928

Arrival of Venizelos Regime Marks New Respect for Parliamentary Rule

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN TO CURB BRIGANDAGE

Premier Wins Confidence of Working Classes Through Protective Legislation

This is the first of a series of three articles specially contributed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Athens on the political and economic progress achieved by Greece during the year 1928.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATHENS—Notable changes have taken place in the political life in Greece since the accession of Eleutherios Venizelos to power—by far the most notable event of the past year. Armed with an overwhelming popular mandate in the elections of Aug. 15, the veteran statesman has brought a new atmosphere into Parliament. The discussions are now highly productive, free from profuse oratory and useless debates. Every one in the Chamber listens to him with great respect, and even the Opposition has given evidence that it appreciates his great lucidity of judgment.

It is the first time in recent Greek history that the parliamentary Opposition has assumed a fitting attitude toward the government in power. Mr. Venizelos recently expressed his great satisfaction at the change. The parliamentary process has proceeded smoothly; government bills are discussed and ratified with exemplary celerity. The Chamber knows that no project is introduced without proper preparation. Intense legislative work has accordingly been achieved in the last four months.

Coalition Achievements  
But much was accomplished by the Zaimis coalition before it fell. This ministry settled the military question and the question of the war debt with Britain, America and France. The dispute with Bulgaria respecting the question of voluntary exchange of populations was also settled; by the assistance of the League of Nations a triple loan was concluded in England and America; a pact of friendship was signed with Rumania; important railway and roads works were entered upon; the national paper currency was accordingly re-drawn to the English pound sterling.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Chinese Troops Again Reported to Be Massing

Nationalist Government and Kwangsi Military Clique Rapidly Mobilizing

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese officialdom here considers that a tense situation has arisen between the Nationalist Government and the so-called Kwangsi clique of military leaders and that the shadow of war again hangs over the country with both sides rapidly mobilizing.  
President Chiang Kai-shek is massing 150,000 men in the province of Kwangsi, presumably to meet a threatened advance of Kwangsi troops from Hankow. The Kwangsi strength is estimated at 100,000.  
Ranking troops, including the famous Cantonese Communist Ironsides, 5000 strong, are now being transferred to Kwangsi from Shantung, where the revolt of troops under Chang Tsung-chang apparently is at a standstill.  
Minor conflicts already have been reported on the Hunan-Kwangsi border but the main forces are concentrating in the vicinity of Kiating. The Nationalist Government has been dispatched to Kiating and the Nationalist capital is so denuded of troops that the cadets of the Military Academy are organizing as a defense force. Anti-aircraft detachments are preparing defenses against air attacks by the 20 airplanes which recently were purchased by the Kwangsi faction. It is believed that the Chinese Navy is likely to remain neutral.

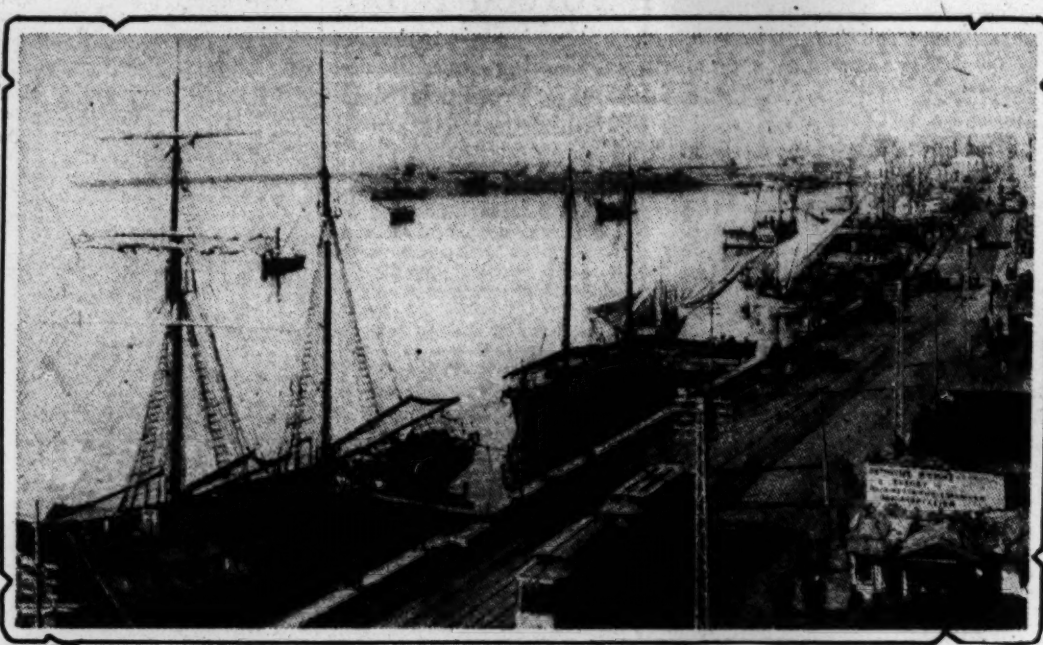
## POLISH PROSPERITY STEADILY IMPROVES

WARSAW (AP)—Charles S. Dewey, financial advisor to the Polish Government and director of the Bank of Poland, reports that "in no other year since the war had Poland enjoyed the degree of prosperity that the country experienced in 1928."  
"Beginning with fairly satisfactory conditions, the year has shown steady improvement, thanks to fundamental stability derived from a balanced national budget, a firm currency, and to the absence of disturbing political issues," his report stated.

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## "Jewel of the Levant" Attends to Business



ABOVE IS A SECTION OF THE EXTENSIVE WATERFRONT OF THE GREEK PORT, NOW FAST BECOMING ONE OF THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. BELOW IS A GLIMPSE OF THE RUI VENIZELOS, GIVING SOME IMPRESSION OF THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION WORKS NOW IN OPERATION. (KEYSTONE.)

## ROOT PRESENTS AMENDMENT TO COURT STATUTE

Proposal Regarded as Tentative Expression of American Viewpoint

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—An amendment to the statute of the International Court in the American memorandum which was presented to the members of the Council of the League of Nations is put forward only as a tentative expression. Such is the opinion held in authoritative circles. It is intended to form the basis of discussion and will no doubt be interpreted by Elihu Root in that temper of wise moderation and ripe judgment of which he is a supreme example.

His idea, it is believed, is to do all he can to meet the objections of the American reservations, while safeguarding the American viewpoint that topics in which America has a vital interest should not, without its consent become subject to an advisory opinion by the International Court. Mr. Root makes it clear that he is not to argue any proposition as the official spokesman of the American Government, but perhaps in this matter he protests a little too much for his views will have the weight attached not only to his name and prestige but also to the fact that he has been in close contact with Mr. Coolidge on the question.

Moreover Mr. Root is known to support Mr. Root's difficulty. It is believed that no great difficulty will arise in the majority of cases in which the court is asked for an advisory opinion, for these refer to questions of law and the interpretation of treaties. It is only in a sphere in which the United States has a particular interest to safeguard that she cannot permit the intervention of the court without its consent being asked.

This is all quite understood here, for the other countries take the same line, especially Great Britain. If the impression can be removed that the United States seeks any special privilege in the fifth reservation by the use of the word interest, the main objection to this reservation will be removed.  
Mr. Root is to dine with Sir Austen Chamberlain and will meet Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the British Foreign Office on Wednesday night. His conversation with Aristide Briand has done much to ease the situation, and Mr. Root, by his courteous manners and firm but conciliatory bearing in his arguments has made an enormously good impression.

## Japanese Boys Sending Typical Gift to Mrs. Hoover

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TOKYO—The Boys Red Cross Society of Japan is dispatching a typical Japanese doll to Washington as a gift to Mrs. Hoover in token of its appreciation of the valuable aid she rendered her husband in his various activities and public service.

## Kin of John Alden Who Wooded Priscilla Speaks Out Daily in Poem for 25 Years

Over in Brooklyn, New York, where they publish the Brooklyn Eagle, To and fro in a room of the high editorial sanctum, Glad in the mode of today, with eyeshade tipped at an angle, Strode with a puzzled air, John Alden, the poet, writer, Glancing again and again at the words which the typewriter offered.

Twenty-five years had he done this; a poem a day for the Eagle; Written of kings and of traitors of current events and of Lindbergh; Rhyming of statesmen and children, of mothers and dogs and of babies, Telling in versification the news of the day as he found it. More than nine thousand poems, a quarter century's effort, Came from his facile hand to delight a newspaper's readers.

Now this John Alden, the writer, he of the ninth generation, Bearing the famous name of the Alden who once wooed Priscilla, Like his illustrious ancestor, he, too, had the gift of expression; Like his illustrious forebear, was self-effacing and modest. Only his two initials he signed to the fruits of his labors. Only "J. A." to distinguish the verses he wrote for his paper.

Then came the anniversary, but he did not pause at the milestone. Quietly, just as before, he wrote of the day's latest triumphs; But the friends who had loved him sought for him some recognition. Urged him again and again: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" And when he wouldn't, they left him, and over the telegraph wires Sent out a story that told of the work of the modern John Alden. C. G.

## STATE ADVISORY BOARD PROPOSED TO HELP CITIES

Main Object Would Be to Obtain Greater Benefits in Tax Expenditures

Just as large corporations have their research departments serving a whole chain of businesses with information to guide their use of money, cities and towns should have a state advisory bureau at their service to help them with data and accumulated knowledge as to how they can get the most value for the taxpayers' dollars they spend, a Massachusetts special commission on municipal expenditures and undertakings recommends in its report to the Legislature.

Pointing out that the business of local administration—paying streets, erecting buildings and buying supplies—is little, if any, different from that of running a large business organization. Large business organizations, it continues, have developed skill in making expenditures, and the commission believes municipalities can exercise similar skill if they adopt research methods of formulating business practices.

Service to Be Voluntary  
The proposed "bureau of municipal information," to be set up in the present division of accounts, "would make available to the communities information and data gathered throughout the State by experts, to be used by the municipalities if they so desired in securing larger returns for public moneys expended." This is in line with a recommendation by Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts.

While use of the service would be purely voluntary, the commission believes that with the wider knowledge now prevalent of results in tax rates and per capita costs of government, there will develop a decided pressure upon each municipality to keep pace with reasonably sound standards. The commission rejected proposals for the establishment of finance commissions like that in Boston, holding these should usually be avoided in favor of a policy of home rule.

Establishment of a bureau such as is proposed would constitute no reflection on the abilities of municipal officers, the commission emphasizes, nor would it imply that they "do not know enough to run their city departments."

Great Variation in Costs  
"Actually, in modern life, even in one small department there is such a tremendous amount of information and technique to acquire that it is seldom one man can learn it all; still more seldom one man can keep the busy life of an operating chief, the report says. "There is where the work of specialists enters. They study and experiment with the ways of doing things and give that knowledge to help the operating heads carry on."

As an illustration of the variation in costs between localities, it was

## UNIFORM LICENSES URGED FOR AIRMEN

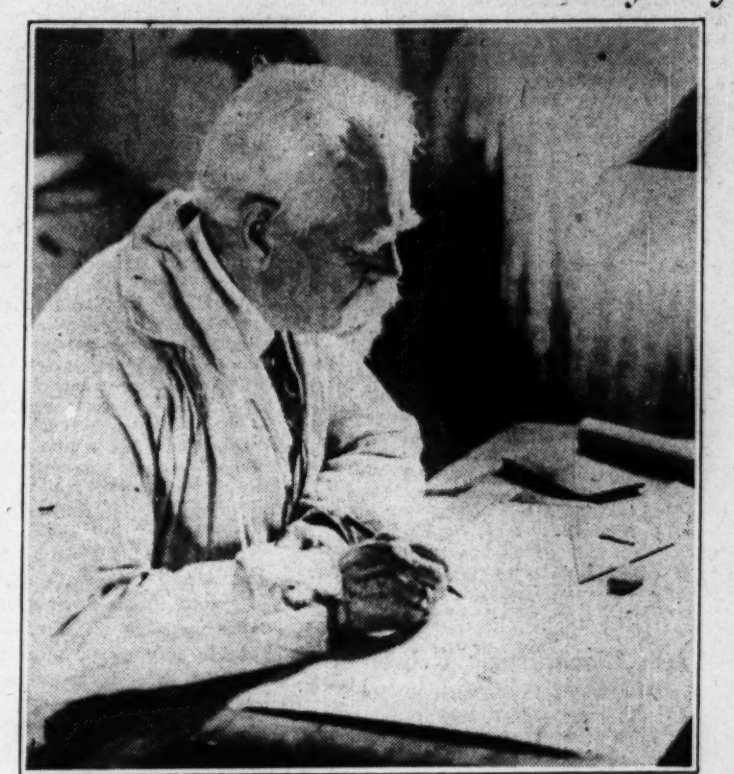
Conformity With Federal Rules Called Essential

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—National campaigns to bring state licenses of pilots into conformity with federal enactments to safeguard the air traveling public have been launched simultaneously by two great bodies. One is the United States Chamber of Commerce, which is advocating the plan in circulars distributed to member chambers, and the other is the National Aeronautics Association, which urges the step in its 1929 platform.

Continued confidence in aviation will come only if safety is rigidly preserved, and this is essentially a federal matter, it is declared, since the airplane knows no state boundaries. At present, in many states, poorly trained aviators are taking pilots' jobs, doing in out-of-date machines. The Federal Government cannot interfere so long as the business is intrastate, it is said.

An additional 2000 miles of airways will be completed in the United States by June 30, the aviation division of the Department of Commerce announces.

## Pioneer in Designing Skyscrapers Waits 50 Years for First Royalty



LEROY S. BUFFINGTON  
Of Minneapolis, in 1888 Took Out a Patent in Building Construction Based on the Theory of a Steel Skeleton Affording a Foundation to Bear the Weight of Masonry at Each Floor. This is the Fundamental Factor in Making the Present Era of Great Structures Possible.

## Minneapolis Architect Called Impractical When He Forecast Buildings 50 and 100 Stories—Among First to Use Steel "Shelf" for Masonry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An inventor who a half century ago had temerity to forecast 50 and 100-story office buildings has not only seen his vision partly realized but has lately received a check for \$2250 as his first royalty on a "cloud scraper" patent granted him in 1888.

Indeed, some authorities have held Leroy S. Buffington, venerable architect and inventor of Minneapolis, to have first conceived the steel shelf system of construction which has made possible the towering edifices of large American cities. But 14 lawsuits for infringement over 10 or 12 years failed legally to substantiate his claim.  
"They called me a crank and a dreamer when I first began to talk of skyscrapers," reflected Mr. Buffington as he stepped out on the steel skeleton of the Rand Building, Minneapolis's newest. It was Rufus Rand, owner of the 24-story building, who paid the "dreamer" his first royalty.

Royalty Paid Graciously  
"Of course," Mr. Rand's check is gratuitous," Mr. Buffington continued. "There is no legal obligation to pay me royalties on a patent which ran out long ago. But it was a fine thing for him to do, wasn't it? After all these years! I can hardly believe it yet." Mr. Buffington, disdaining the construction lift, had climbed 13 flights on foot to look out over the panorama of the city whose growth he has watched for 50 years. He went on:

"Although the first drawings I made in 1882 called for a building 28 stories high, I also wrote about the possibility of 50 and even 100 stories. Everyone thought it a huge joke. Well, they haven't quite reached 100 yet, but it won't be long now."

Work Always Prolific  
He paused, then added with a twinkle, "I used to call my buildings 'cloudscrapers' you know. That's a more accurate name, don't you think? The sky is just space. But they actually do scrape the clouds."

"I spent a great deal of money in the courts trying to establish my rights, but a professional man can't afford expensive suits forever. I'm not bitter about it. I always had more work than I could handle, and I could not neglect it to spend my time in New York and Chicago, the only place tall buildings were being erected in the early nineties. On the whole, things have gone well with me."

In the winter of 1880, a passage in a volume on architecture by Viollet le Duc suggested to Mr. Buffington, then a leading architect in the Northwest, the possibility of combining steel and stone in the construction of tall buildings. By 1882 he had worked out the idea of a braced skeleton with steel shelves bolted to the frame at each floor to carry the masonry veneer. This shelf, according to Harvey Wiley Corbett, noted New York architect and writer, was the critical point in the evolution of the skyscraper. "In a single bound," he writes, "architecture was freed from the shackles of stone-weight and made flexible beyond belief."

Action on Patent Delayed  
Certain authorities agree that the "skyscraper principle" of construction was first taken by William Le Baron Jenney in parts of the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, designed in 1883, and built from 1884 to 1885. Minneapolis, however, claims the West Hotel there was the first skyscraper to be started. Drawings for this hotel are said to have been made in 1879, and the building completed in 1883.

In 1883 Mr. Buffington decided to apply for a patent, but attorneys advised him to have a thorough search made. Meanwhile, the architect was busy with a large amount of construction throughout the Northwest. Matters were delayed, and the application was not filed until 1887. In 1888, letters patent were granted on a steel frame building in the United States, and later in England, France and Germany. The \$2250 paid by Mr. Rand represents one-eighth of 1 per cent of the cost of construction of his building, the royalty asked by Mr. Buffington in the New York courts.

## MEXICAN REBELS TAKE MONTEREY; LOSE ORIZABA

Capture Railway Center in North, but Federals Bottle Up Vera Cruz

INSURGENTS THOUGHT TO HAVE 10,000 MEN

Government Forces Estimated at 50,000—Converge on State of Nuevo Leon

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Reported federal gains in Vera Cruz have encouraged the Mexican Government following serious reverses inflicted by rebel troops in the north.  
The campaign for recapture of Vera Cruz has made good headway under command of Gen. Andres Almazan, who reported the fall of Orizaba, surrender of 500 troops there, and abandonment of the revolution by the military unit under command of Gen. Miguel Molinar.  
In an official statement President Emilio Porter Gil said the troops commanded by General Molinar had been permitted to rejoin the Government forces and instructed to go to Esperanza, Puebla, for incorporation into the advancing federal armies.

News of serious losses in the north was contained in an official announcement which said the City of Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon, had fallen to Gen. J. Gonzalo Escobar, whose attacking forces outnumbered the garrison. Among those slain was the federal commander, Gen. Rodrigo Zurula.

Drive Opens on West Coast  
Another announcement said Gen. Francisco Manzo had started a rebel offensive down the west coast from Navajon, Sonora. Gen. Jaime Carrillo, chief of military operations in the state of Sinaloa, just south of Sonora, was opposing the advance, holding it back as much as possible until he could receive reinforcements.

The situation in the north could only be inferred from disruption of communications between Mexico City and the Texas border. Passenger trains were left this city for Laredo returned after reaching a point between Queretaro and San Luis Potosi, although the line was said to be open to the latter city.

The line to Ciudad Juarez was closed between Queretaro and Zacatecas. The only railroad outlet from the capital appeared to be from Mexico City to San Luis Potosi and thence to Tampico in the State of Tamaulipas, which still is loyal to the Government.

Loss of Monterrey cost the Government an industrial center and the key to the railroad system of northern Mexico. From the city there is a railroad line to Tampico which might afford rebel access to the important state of Tamaulipas.

Americans May Charter Train  
Disruption of communications in the north has left several hundred American tourists, most of them anxious to get back home, in Mexico City. They have visited the American Embassy here and it was thought possible Ambassador Morrow would procure a special train and a heavy escort guard to take them to Tampico.

Unofficial estimates placed the military strength of the revolting forces at about one-sixth of the total Mexican army of 60,000 officers and men. Of these 10,000 rebel soldiers 2000 are believed to be with General Escobar in Coahuila, possibly 3000 with Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre in Vera Cruz and most of the remainder in Sonora.

It was pointed out that this situation is not nearly so bad as that which existed in the revolt of Adolfo de Huerta in 1923 when the rebel forces comprised more than half the army but still lost their campaign.

There is a feeling here that the Government will be able to put down the rebellion, although the process may be somewhat lengthy.  
The federal authorities have cut the Southern Pacific line on the west coast so as to prevent the Sonora rebels from reaching the Gulf. There are no other railroad connections.

Between Sonora and the central part of the Republic the Government believes the insurgents will be unable to advance against other states.

Three Separate Rebellions  
As the situation is outlined here, it appears that there are three rebellions in as many separate states. Apparently the Government strategy is to send expeditions first against Vera Cruz and Coahuila, and then to concentrate against Sonora. Insurgents in Sonora are regarded as isolated and unable to join rebels in other states.

Strong federal forces continued mobilizing for the Vera Cruz campaign. They formed in three columns, perhaps totaling 15,000 men, and assembling on both the Inter-oceanic and Mexican railroads between 60 and 110 miles from the capital.

Federal troops also are converging from five directions on Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon. A counter-attack to attempt recapture from General Escobar is imminent.

Government announcements cleared up various phases of the campaign in the north and south. Of the capture of Monterrey it was said General Escobar, in compliance with a telegraphed expression of loyalty, had been ordered to take his troops and transport them to Monterrey.

He did this, using government trains and equipment, but once there he demanded the surrender of the garrison, commanded by General Zurula. After a short battle, survivors of the garrison of 250 men retreated to Linares.

It was said General Escobar had destroyed the rail lines for some dis-

It Took Four Persons to Serve Louis XIV a Glass of Water

Other interesting morsels of social and courtly etiquette will be given

Tomorrow on the EDITORIAL PAGE



tance on either side of the Saltillo, to the south of Monterrey.

Another government announcement said Col. Adalberto Tejeda, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, had evaded the rebels and with 500 followers was at a point between Jalapa and Teocelo, in the State of Vera Cruz, trying to raise more followers in order to advance against the rebels.

A statement of President Emilio Portes Gil ascribed the return to the federal fold of the troops of General Molinar in Vera Cruz to action of airplanes in dropping pamphlets urging loyalty to the Government among the revolting forces. The Government has availed itself of every means to avoid fighting, the President said, and the results are now forthcoming.

The Government published a telegram received from Ambassador Tolles at Washington, reading:

"As a result of a conference this morning between President Hoover and Secretary Kellogg the State Department is delivering to the press an announcement that the American Government will furnish to the Mexican Government upon solicitation arms and facilities for their exportation according to the needs of the Mexican Government."

"Continuation of the policy established when an embargo was decreed on exportation of arms to Mexico was promised too; this will impede illicit exportation of arms to the rebels."

#### Roman Catholic Support Foreseen by Rebel Chief

NOGALES, Ariz. (P)—Francisco Borquez, revolutionary commander of the northern section of Sonora, declared in a statement from his headquarters in Nogales, Sonora, that rebel forces steadily were converging toward the interior of Mexico from Ortiz, Chihuahua; Durango, Torreon, Chihuahua City, and other strategic points.

"Controlling as we do Sonora, Sinaloa, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, Vera Cruz, Nayarit, and Jalisco, we can sweep down on the national capital from the north, east and west," the statement said.

"The greatest battle of the revolution probably will be fought in Jalisco or Guanajuato," it continued. "It is reported that General Calles plans to go to Irapuato to organize his forces for an intended invasion of Sonora. If this is true, I look for the issue to be settled near Guadalajara."

"Calles will find he cannot make much progress in Jalisco, which is in our control and is full of Catholics who have been persecuted by him in the past. Calles, in fact, will never be able to organize the Jalisco Catholics."

#### United States Holdings Thought Little Affected

NEW YORK (P)—Millions of dollars of United States money is invested in the Mexican revolutionary area, but advisers reaching here are that mining operations are going on as usual.

Officials of the Greene Cananea Copper Company, which has properties at Cananea, in the State of Sonora, said they had received word that there has been no interruption in the work at its mines.

John D. Ryan, chairman of the board of the Anacondo Copper Mining Company, said there had been no interruption in the company's work and that none was expected as most of its Mexican property is located near the American border.

In addition to copper mines there are many valuable American oil

concessions, banana plantations and cattle ranches in the territory now in revolt. Most American oil properties in the State of Vera Cruz, however, are in the north which is in federal hands.

The only important American interests near the City of Vera Cruz are banana plantations. In the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila are numerous American cattle ranches.

#### "Religious Tolerance" Asked

VERA CRUZ (P)—Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre, commander of the insurgent forces in this state, has announced that while the revolutionists hold the same international policy as the present federal government, he is able to state that Gen. Gonzalo Escobar, chief of the movement, desires "religious tolerance" and wishes to unite the people for this end.

It already has been published here that priests who wish to exercise their duties among the various groups may do so.

#### Federals Enter Sonora

MEXICALI, Baja California, Mex. (P)—Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, Governor of the northern district of Baja California, has returned and announced that he had taken possession of San Luis, Sonora, in the name of the Federal Government.

The town was taken without fighting, he reported, and now was guarded by federal soldiers. The taking of San Luis marks the first offensive action of federal troops in Sonora. Other parts of the state are held by the revolutionists. San Luis is south of Yuma, Ariz.

#### Farm Bloc Against Rebels

MEXICO CITY (P)—Diego Rivera, noted Mexican artist and radical leader, has announced the opposition of the national workers and farmers bloc, of which he is head, to the revolution because "the movement is frankly reactionary." He said that consequently his group would combat it.

#### Vera Cruz Mutiny Reported

WASHINGTON (P)—American Consul Willis A. Myers at Vera Cruz has reported to the State Department that the third battalion of the revolutionary garrison at Vera Cruz has mutinied and occupied half of the city.

#### RURAL SCHOOL AID ASKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Recommendations for rural school relief through an increase of \$2,450,000 in state aid have just been made by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message to the Legislature.

## NEW YORK MEN PLAN TO BUILD GREAT AIRPORT

Site Within 12 Minutes of City—Another Group to Co-ordinate Air Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two major aviation projects, in which some of the nation's leading aviation concerns, banking houses and railroads are linked, have just been announced here.

The first announcement confirms reports of a program for the building of a mammoth airport in the New Jersey meadows, within 12 minutes travel of downtown New York. The plans call for facilities for the handling of every type of aircraft from a seaplane to a dirigible.

The second announcement involves the formation of a \$35,000,000 aviation holding and development corporation which will acquire interests in various airplane operating concerns in the United States and Canada and other British dominions. The company also is expected to engage in aviation experimental work.

#### Bankers Take a Hand

The airport is to be built by the New York Air Terminals, Inc., a new corporation, in the organization of which Hayden, Stone & Co., New York bankers, have taken an active part. Associated with them are representatives of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the National Air Transport Company, the National Aviation Corporation, the North American Aviation Corporation, and others.

A site covering 734 acres, just east of the Hackensack River, near Secaucus, N. J., has been purchased and 165 acres more are under contract. At one point the site adjoins the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the major stockholders of the Transcontinental Air Transport.

#### \$200,000,000 Capital Planned

Designers of the airport estimate that the construction of a three-mile pneumatic tube through the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel under the Hudson River would make it possible to send air mail from the airport to the New York Postoffice in approximately five minutes. Passengers can motor from the airport to New York

by way of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel in 12 minutes. It was added.

No estimate of the cost of the airport development was given, but the initial capitalization of the company has been fixed at \$3,000,000. The plan calls for a 56-acre seaplane basin, machine shops, automobile garages, hangars, waiting rooms, post offices, restaurants, and similar facilities.

The holding corporation, which will be known as the Aviation Corporation, was announced by Lehman Brothers and W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc. The initial sale of stock will give it a \$55,000,000 capital, but provisions have been made to permit ultimate enlargement of the capital structure to \$200,000,000.

Among the companies whose officials are represented on the directorate are the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Dollar Steamship Line, the American Hawaiian Steamship Line, the Texas & Pacific Railway, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, the Roosevelt Steamship Company, the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Remington Arms Company, and others.

#### VISIT WITH COOLIDGE EXPECTED BY COBBLER

Lucy Blocked by Crowd From Greeting at Station

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—James Lucy, the shoemaker-philosopher friend of Calvin Coolidge when the latter was a student at Amherst College, did not get an opportunity to greet the former President when Mr. Coolidge returned home from Washington, March 5.

"I was at the station but I got caught in the jam and couldn't get near Mr. Coolidge," he said later, while working in his little Gothic Street shop. He said, however, he expected to see Mr. Coolidge soon. "He used to stop in here occasionally and I hope he'll do it again now that he's back home," Mr. Lucy said.

#### Polish-American Farmer Buys Historic Property

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—A tract of 25 acres in the adjoining town of Agawam, part of a tract granted by William Pynchon, founder of Springfield, to John Leonard 292 years ago, and which had been handed down through 10 generations of the family, has been sold to Ida Nacwitz, a Polish-American farmer, it became known here. The wording of the original grant by Pynchon in 1637 conveyed a tract extending rather vaguely many miles to the west.

## STATE ADVISORY BOARD PROPOSED TO HELP CITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

found that expenditures a room in building schoolhouses ranged from \$6500 to \$23,000. The commission believes the proposed bureau, by advice and architects' service, could bring about a saving of possibly 25 per cent in expenditures for this and other kinds of construction.

As a further step, the commission proposes that municipalities adopt the advantages of chain store methods in purchasing power by using, when they wish, the purchasing facilities of the state government. State and municipal supplies would be bought in a single order when both the state and municipalities were in the market for a particular commodity.

#### Emergency Spending Restricted

Amendments in the municipal budget law to restrict so-called "emergency" spending to actual emergencies are recommended. Pointing out that approval for an emergency loan must now be obtained from a board consisting of the Attorney-General, State Treasurer and director of accounts, the report says it might be well to require similar approval for any appropriations made after the tax rate has been fixed. The commission also would prohibit transfer of appropriations from one item to another near the end of the year and require all unexpended balances to be turned into the treasury for reappropriation.

Though presenting statistics of a marked increase in taxation in Massachusetts municipalities even since 1920, the commission says it is not prepared to take the position that any particular activity now carried on at public expense should be dispensed with, nor to what extent, if any, a particular activity should be curtailed. The commission, under chairmanship of Harvey A. Gallup of North Adams, former state Senator, included three other members of the Legislature and Roger W. Babson, Henry S. Dennison of Framingham and Ernest H. Vaughan.

#### LITERARY GUILD JOINS NELSON DOUBLEDAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A substantial "exchange of interests" between the Literary Guild and Nelson Doubleday, Inc., the mail order branch of

Doubleday-Doran & Co., has just become known here.

Under the new arrangement Nelson Doubleday, Inc., hold an interest in the Literary Guild said to aggregate 40 per cent, while the Guild obtains a slightly larger interest in Nelson Doubleday.

## Britain Plans Curb on Forced Labor

Gradual Elimination of Service in Kind in Tropics Is Aim of Dominions Secretary

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Dominions Secretary, L. C. M. S. Amery, at a League of Nations Union conference on forced labor here, referring to the survival of this institution in Africa, said the question was how gradually to limit and in time eliminate, those forms of customary service in kind. He referred particularly to public roads and drainage works, on which service in kind is still held indispensable in some backward areas.

The Colonial Undersecretary, William A. Ormsby Gore, said forced labor had been eliminated practically everywhere in British territory outside of tropical Africa and its main use today, whether for native or protectorate governments, was in connection with roads.

He claimed that conditions under which compulsory labor was resorted to by British administrations were comparatively free from abuses.

#### WALL STREET SKYSCRAPER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wall Street is to have a skyscraper which will be 47 stories high and cost \$3,300,000, according to plans just filed by H. Craig Severance, Inc., architects. The building will have a 75-foot frontage on Wall Street, between the Assay Office and the 12-story Manhattan Building, and a 124-foot frontage on Pine Street. G. L. Orstrom & Co., bankers, have a large interest in the 33-year lease of the site. It was said.

One of the greatest relicts Mr.

## Coolidge Rejoices in Escape From Speeches and Dictation

Goes Back to Old Desk in Law Office—Expects to Stay in Northampton—Mrs. Coolidge Does the Dusting and Takes Dogs for Walk

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—In the first interview he has given since he left the White House, Calvin Coolidge made it known that he has not been a private citizen long enough to tell how it seems.

Surrounded by a dozen newspaper men and women in the office where he practiced law before he went into the public service, he was pined with questions about his future plans and his feelings now that he is free from the burden of governmental cares.

The former President submitted to the interview only with the understanding that it would be governed by the same conditions which prevailed at his meeting with the correspondents at the White House—that he was not to be quoted. During the interview Mr. Coolidge was seated at his old desk in his office in the Masonic Building.

#### Happy to Settle Down

He was frankly happy that he could settle down as a private citizen for the first time in 30 years. He intends to keep himself as far removed from public attention as possible. He has no definite plans for the future, except for the writing of a series of magazine articles for which he is now under contract.

For the present, at least, he will remain in Northampton, although he has not decided whether he will make his permanent home here. He does not plan to re-engage in the practice of law. As long as he does live here, however, he will continue to occupy the modest home in Massachusetts Street. He is greatly attached to that house because it was there that his sons were born.

One of the greatest relicts Mr.

Coolidge has looked forward to on becoming a plain citizen is to get away from speechmaking. Another allurement that private life has for him is that he no longer will find it necessary to get up early in the morning to begin dictation.

#### Not Drawn Toward Travel

Travel holds no attraction for the former President at present, not even to the extent of a visit to his birthplace at Plymouth, Vt., although he would not mind being there with the maple sugar season at hand. If he does travel, however, he will see America first, and does not contemplate a trip to Europe.

Mr. Coolidge was grateful for the cordial reception which he and Mrs. Coolidge received on their homecoming and also for the expressions of good will which have come to him from all parts of the country since he retired from office.

He was much amused by various newspaper cartoons depicting his return to private life and laughed over one that showed him with a contented smile snugly tucked in bed under an old-fashioned patchwork comforter.

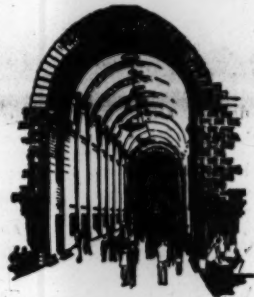
While Mr. Coolidge was at the office, Mrs. Coolidge dusted and put things in order in their home, and then went out for a walk with her dogs, "Beans," a Boston terrier, and "Tiny Tim," a Chow.

#### DAMASCUS TO BUILD MILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAMASCUS—The Royal Agricultural Society of Iraq has invited subscriptions toward erecting a new cotton-ginning mill, it is reported here.

## NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION



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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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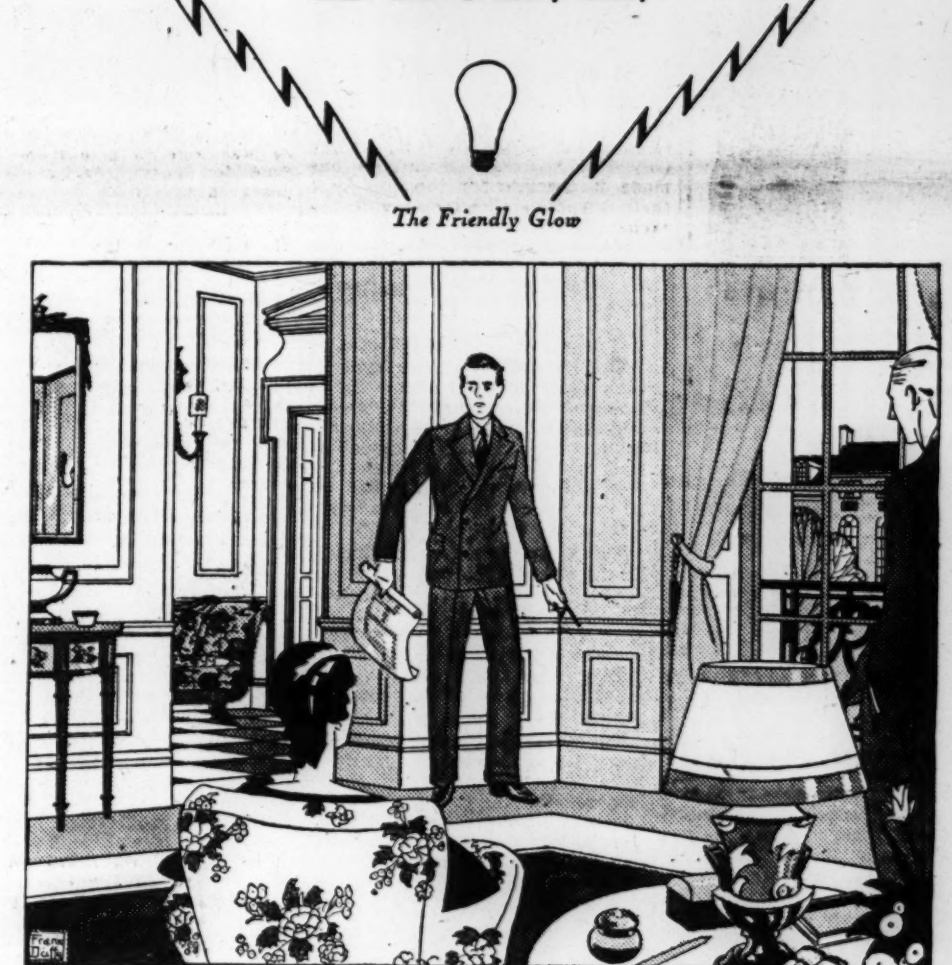
## Tourist Third Cabin ON THE NEW FIVE DAY LINERS BREMEN AND EUROPA

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REMEMBER—HAN cock 3300  
House Wiring Division

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of BOSTON



## PLEA PRESENTED FOR MINORITIES BY STRESEMANN

German Minister Opposes Idea of Assimilation With Their New Countries

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—The council room was crowded on Wednesday morning to listen to the debate on the minorities question which was opened by Raoul Dandurand, Canada, who brought forward his proposal for a permanent committee of the council for dealing with minority petitions. The atmosphere of silence in which the petitions were received, must, he said, be dissipated.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, speaking with moderation, pressed for a revision of the present method of dealing with minority grievances by the establishment of some permanent machinery for giving constant attention to minority petitions.

Minorities, he said, must be protected above all against the assimilation by the countries in which they were included. Dr. Stresemann, whose speech was on a high level ended by accepting the proposal for the establishment of a special committee by the council for the protection of minorities and the other proposals for the solution of the problem of minorities.

GENEVA (AP)—Speaking calmly and eloquently before the League of Nations Council, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, today delivered an address in behalf of improved protection for the rights of minority peoples. Proposing the creation of a special commission to study the whole problem of minorities, Dr. Stresemann declared in solemn tones that the peoples attached to nations not their own have an "eternal right to speak their own language and to keep their souls and faith." He energetically opposed the



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## A Word of Appreciation

MONITOR readers are quick to recognize Quality in merchandise as well as in newspapers. Although Quality is a much abused word, yet, when rightly used, is very significant. Since Lucille Buhl Beauty Preparations have been advertised in the Monitor, comments both interesting and gratifying have come to us from Connecticut to California with this oft-repeated phrase: "Lucille Buhl Beauty Preparations are the finest I have ever used." It has almost become a roll-call of States expressing appreciation for Quality Products advertised in a Quality Paper.



will bring a pleasant treat to any woman reader of the Monitor. The velvety softness and exquisite perfume of Lucille Buhl Face Powder is alluring; the exceptional cleansing qualities of Lucille Buhl Cleansing Cream are almost beyond description, while Lucille Buhl Vani-Cream to help keep the hands smooth and white, brings a most delightful experience. Other Lucille Buhl preparations are equally meritorious.

An attractive brochure, "Your Beauty," containing helpful information on the correct care of the skin, will gladly be mailed on request. Meanwhile Monitor readers have an opportunity to make the law of co-operation practical and effective by asking their dealers for Lucille Buhl Beauty Preparations. Of course, if the dealer does not carry them, you may always send direct, being particular to mention your dealer's name.

LUCILLE BUHL, Inc.  
2 WEST 45TH STREET  
NEW YORK

## HOOVER CLEARS WAY TO BETTER PRESS REPORTS

Plans to Enlarge Facilities for Giving Public All Possible News

WASHINGTON—A new—or perhaps it were better to say, a former—Hoover met the press at the new President's first conference with the reporters.

From time to time this stirred some critical press comment. Men who accompanied him during his stay in Miami, Fla., having perhaps nothing else to write about, elaborated on the fact that Mr. Hoover was no longer accessible to the press and predicted dire restrictions once he assumed the Presidency.

From the President's associates and aids reassuring word came, however. George Akerson, Mr. Hoover's secretary, stated with emphasis, though confidentially, of course, that not only would Mr. Hoover resume his liberal relations with the reporters once he assumed office, but that he would endeavor to expand them for the mutual benefit of themselves and the public.

Twenty-four hours after he had been invested with the Presidency, Mr. Hoover met the reporters in the executive offices of the White House. More than 100 were on hand. He greeted them standing at his desk, smiling and speaking to those personally known to him.

A half dozen questions sent in advance were on his desk and he replied to them freely and informally. But first he turned to the question of press relations between him as President and the reporters. He explained that he was fully aware of the difficulties that reporters had worked under since his election, but that he deemed it essential "to good government" for him to withdraw as he had done. Now that he had taken over the reins, he said, he wanted to work out satisfactory arrangements in co-operation with the reporters so that both would be benefited.

He proposed that the president of the White House Association make a committee of the heads of bureaus and services to discuss with him the means of further amplifying relations between President and press. He said he was anxious to clear up the twilight zone between authoritative and quotable material on one hand and such material as he was able to give from time to time for purely background purposes on the other.

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### RULING ON TEACHERS UPHELD IN TURKEY

BROUSSA, Turkey (AP)—The sentence of three days' confinement in the American School and three liras fine imposed by the petty court on three American school teachers charged with religious propaganda last year has been upheld by the Eskişehir Court of Appeals as regards Miss Edith Sanderson and Lucille Day. Miss Sanderson is now in the United States and Miss Day is in Greece.

The upper court's decision regarding Miss Jennie Jilson, the directress of the school, is not yet understood here.

THOS. TAGGART HAS PASSED ON  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Thomas Taggart, veteran Indiana Democratic leader, has passed on at his home here. He had been mayor of this city and for four terms a member of the Democratic National Committee.



Face Powder  
Pure, clinging and exquisitely perfumed. Fine as powdered silk and with a velvety softness as caressing as a rose petal. Now offered in a most attractive round box at one dollar. Four shades: Natural, Rachel, Deep Flesh and Back-Tan—the very latest in smart ton-effect. Send for a box.

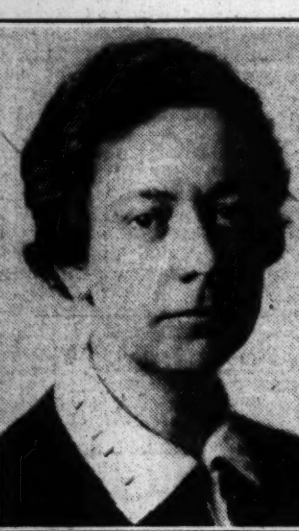


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### Makes Better Homes



MISS MARY A. ROKAHR  
First Federal Extension Specialist in Home Management.

## Government Aids Women on Farms to Better Homes

Federal Specialist in Domestic Management to Co-ordinate Work in 45 States

WASHINGTON—To make it easier for farm women in one section of the United States to learn what their colleagues in other sections are doing to make their homes more livable, Miss Mary A. Rokahr has been appointed first federal extension specialist in home management in the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Rokahr describes herself as a "clearing house" for all information which will encourage the farm family to make the most of what it has constantly to improve the farm home and to provide sufficient leisure for recreation, intellectual development and for interest outside the home. She will co-ordinate the activities of 45 state specialists in home management and furnishings, who in turn co-operate with about 4000 local leaders of the field service established in 1914 by the Smith-Lever Act.

Kitchen equipment is the first thing in the rural home which the home management service seeks to improve. Miss Rokahr says. Farmers are almost always eager to aid their wives in improving equipment, she has found.

Interests of farm women are changing, local leaders report to Miss Rokahr. During the war they wanted demonstrations to emphasize food, then clothing, but now they are more interested in beautifying the home and making it more comfortable.

RADIO CALL FILLS JOBS  
BERLIN (AP)—The first German attempt to get employers and unemployed together by radio succeeded beyond hopes of those fostering it. The municipal employment offices had more jobs than men in answer to an appeal over the Government radio station for workers. Several thousand jobs were filled.

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FORD, CHEVROLET (6 Cylinder)  
BUICK, CHRYSLER, or any other car, put on now

The New

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For as many miles as you ordinarily drive any car, a set of these tires will carry you the whole distance, leaving plenty to spare.

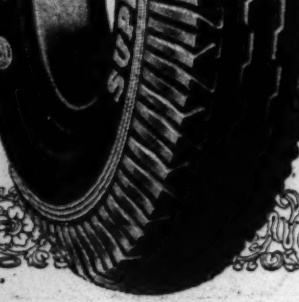
So perfectly is this tire designed; so flawless are the materials; so painstakingly is it made; so skillfully is its deep, non-skid, all-season tread fashioned that it rightly deserves the title, "The Perfectly Balanced Tire."

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## WATSON WANTS BILL TO ENFORCE NEW SEAT DEAL

G. O. P. Leaders Will Link Reapportionment With Census Fund

WASHINGTON—Administration leaders of the new Senate have announced their determination to add census and reapportionment legislation to tariff revision and agricultural relief as the major work of the special congressional session in April.

Republican House leaders have indicated some reluctance to accepting the addition of this legislation to the program of the special session, but Senate leaders expressed confidence that the House managers would accept their suggestion. Senate chiefs pointed out that the census bill carries a \$400,000,000 appropriation, most of which will go for salaries.

Senate leaders are determined that no census legislation will be given enactment in their chamber until a satisfactory reapportionment bill shall have been passed. When it became apparent in the closing days of last session that the reapportionment bill passed earlier by the House could not be maneuvered to a vote, Republican leaders refused to allow the census bill to come up for a vote. It is the intention of Senate Administration leaders to have the chamber consider census and reapportionment legislation immediately on convening for the special session, while the House acts on a farm-relief bill. By such a program the Senate leaders hold this important legislation could be easily fitted into the work of the special session and no time lost in doing so.

Immediately upon his election as new majority floor leader of the Senate, James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, declared that he proposed offering a new census and reapportionment bill during the first week of the extra session, "and I expect them both to pass."

## Dry Felicitate Hoover, Pledging Strong Support

(Continued from Page 1)

from Oregon, who declared that to be effective the transfer would have to include the Prohibition Unit as a whole.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that the proposed transfer could only be put through by legislation. He stated that a great many people thought it could be done by Executive order, but that this was not the case. Until Mr. Hoover made known his specific plans, Dr. McBride said, judgment on the project would be withheld.

"However Mr. Hoover does I am sure will be for the best interests of prohibition. We have complete confidence in him," Dr. McBride said. "It is still quite a long time before

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Text from Isaiah. Music by Alfred Wooler. High and Low Voice.  
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers  
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anything definite is up for action on this transfer and we will wait and see just what is proposed."

### Confidence in Hoover

Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau; Dr. Arthur J. Barton, national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, also expressed general approval of Mr. Hoover's plan, but withheld final judgment pending specific proposals. All expressed complete confidence in Mr. Hoover's interest in the advancement of the prohibition cause.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York headed the group of dry leaders who called to felicitate Mr. Hoover. In addition to the greetings to the President contained in the volume given him, the message signed by the dry leaders speaks of the unity of the temperance forces in the 1928 presidential campaign and expresses the belief that the American people wish prohibition to succeed.

From a source close to the President the suggestion was forthcoming that Mr. Mitchell might be chairman of the law enforcement inquiry commission. It was also stated that Mr. Borah might be asked to accept the post. It is known that Mr. Hoover wants this commission to begin its work as soon as possible and that he will appoint it without delay.

Information was also forthcoming from White House sources that Mr. Hoover proposes "drying up" Washington. The President controls the naming of the District Commissioners who manage the city's affairs and it is understood that he is determined to put a curb on bootlegging and other underworld operations in the capital. It is said that word has gone out to responsible officials to get busy without delay.

## Hoover Will Fill Radio Board Posts

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover intends to make recess appointments to the Federal Radio Commission shortly, it is learned, to fill the vacancies left open by failure of Congress to confirm the nominations of Arthur Batcheller of Massachusetts for the First Zone and of Prof. C. M. Jansky for the Fourth Zone.

Meanwhile the commission is facing the important problem of allocating short waves to the press and other executive decisions, with only a bare quorum to work with, and with no certainty of continuance after next December.

A movement is under way to consolidate sentiment in Congress to establish the much discussed Commission of Communications, which is also supposed to have Mr. Hoover's approval.

Two names have been prominently mentioned for the vacancies in the radio board. These are Paul Gascoigne, liaison radio man for Mr. Hoover in his campaign, for the first zone, and Jacob Dickenson of Chicago, son of a former Secretary of War under Taft.

## New Sources of Rubber Located by Exploration in Madagascar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Twenty-three plants believed to be potential sources of rubber are among botanical specimens which Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture recently brought from Madagascar.

Dr. Swingle is the first American to visit the island on a plant-hunting expedition. His trip was made possible through the co-operation of the bureau of plant industry with the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, the University of Algiers, and by the friendly interest of the French and Madagascar Governments.

Ten of the plants are being commercially exploited for rubber at the present time in Madagascar, Dr. Swingle says. Some of them have already been introduced into the United States and are being tested in the department's experiment garden in southern Florida.

Another plant which promises to be of economic importance is the alomora, a large leguminous tree which produces "leety," a gum used in varnish manufacture. Numerous ornamental plants, shrubs, vines and trees are included in the collection, among them a number of specimens of elephant's foot, several aloes and a rare hibiscus-like shrub.

A duplicate set of the collection was left at Tananarive as a "just in case" to serve for replacing in case of loss or injury to the collection during its long journey to the United States. Another duplicate set was sent to the University of Algiers.

Although Dr. Swingle was finding new rubber plants that may enable the rest of the world to continue to "ride on rubber," he was not so fortunate at all times in his own mode of travel. In the southern part of the island where most of his time was spent, transportation was extremely difficult. Although some of the trip was made by automobile, at times it was necessary to use the "flanzana," a sort of sedan chair swung on two poles carried by four natives. With the baggage carriers and guides the party on the march consisted of 40 or 50 men and 30 mules was a good day's travel.

### 12,000 NEGRO BOY SCOUTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—More than 12,000 Negro boys are registered in the 618 troops of Negro Boy Scouts in the United States, according to a recent report of Stanley A. Harris, charge of the inter-racial work of the Boy Scouts of America, who makes his headquarters here.

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CONOVER Tone begins in the forests of high mountains. From northern slopes of the Adirondacks, spruce is selected for the sound boards of Conover Pianos.

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THEN hie yourself to the nearest representative of the White Star, Red Star and Atlantic Transport Lines—make reservations on the first outgoing ship, Europe-bound. When you land, travel post-haste to London and inquire from some kind bobby the direction of Piccadilly Circus. Don't look for three rings and a tent when you come upon an interesting circle in the heart of the theatre district of London. For the circle is the circus. It's called Piccadilly after the Spanish picadilloes (collars) that the beau brummels of bygone days wore on their strolls 'bout town. Really, the charm of London and England and France (that is but a two-hour air-flight away) must be enjoyed and not read about. And today, one is almost hopelessly "out of it" without a European background.

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Majestic World's Largest Ship Olympic Homeric Belgenland Minnesca Minnetonka	Adriatic World's largest Cabin liner Baltic Cedric Albertic Lapland Pennland Arabic	Minnekahda Minnesota	Third Cabin accommodations on other steamers, one way \$102.50 (up)—round trip \$188.50 (up). Also excellent Second Class from \$147.50. Sailings to all principal European ports
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Address 84 State Street, Boston, or any authorized steamship agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
RED STAR LINE—ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE  
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE COMPANY



## AIR MAIL FLIERS GO 8,270,081 MILES IN SINGLE YEAR

United States Pays Contractors \$7,430,225 to All Lines

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The Postoffice Department paid air mail contractors a total of \$7,430,225 for carrying the mail over a total of 8,270,081 miles—330 times the distance around the earth—during 1928, according to tabulations by officials of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.

For this service air mail contractors received an average of 90 cents for each mile operated, slightly less than the average cost of \$1 a mile for airplane operation, the tabulations showed.

The highest paid contractor was Western Air Express, which operates the Salt Lake City-Los Angeles route. Its rate of payment was \$3.048 cents per mile. The lowest paid was National Air Transport Company on its

feeder line between Toledo and Detroit. This line was operated over 1748 miles with total income of \$96, or at the rate of 5 1/2 cents per mile. More than 25 per cent of the total paid to contractors, or \$2,015,681, was paid to the Boeing Air Transport Company, which operates the Chicago-San Francisco and the Chicago-Lincoln, Neb., air mail routes, the former the longest in the world. The company flew a total of 1,641,176 miles during the year.

The next largest sum went to National Air Transport on its New York-Chicago line. The company's planes flew a total of 1,118,517 miles and was paid \$910,173. The two companies operate jointly the transcontinental airmail route from New York to San Francisco.

Colonial Airways, which operates two routes, Boston-New York and Albany-Cleveland, received a total of \$225,782 for the year's operations, flying a total of 110,582 miles on the Albany-Cleveland route and 188,268 miles on the Boston-New York route. The Michigan Aeronautical Corporation, connecting Detroit, Bay City and 10 other Michigan cities with Chicago, operated over 151,552 miles during the eight months following its opening May 1 and was paid \$62,447. The New York-Atlanta route operated by Pitcairn Aviation Inc., flew 300,452 miles in 1928 and was paid \$319,958.

## New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON**  
AN IMPORTANT question has just been settled through the intervention of a subcommittee of the Board of General Purposes, which has once more emphasized the enormous amount of time and labor bestowed upon the administration of Freemasonry in England by members of the Craft who are at the same time prominent citizens holding important positions in the professions and the business world. Masonic work done, it must not be forgotten, entirely voluntary. It is a great testimony of the value they attach to Freemasonry when busy men are willing and anxious to devote many hours each week to the administration of Masonic business without other expectation of reward than the progress of the Craft they prize so highly.

For the first time the history of one of the most renowned lodges on the English register has been written, by the newly-installed master of the lodge, Richard Northcott, who is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as the Archivist of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. Indeed, on the day of his installation, he was privileged to receive telegrams of congratulation from musical friends in California, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Chicago. The principal founder of the lodge was Augustus Harris, who became the second master, following the Earl of Lauderdale. Harris was not qualified, according to the English rules, to become the first master, he being a Scottish initiate and not having served the office of warden in an English lodge. He was therefore appointed the first senior warden so that he was qualified to succeed Lord Lauderdale, when he had served his year of office as master.

It is scarcely possible for any lodge to have had, as initiates or joining members, a greater number of men distinguished in the theatrical profession than has the Drury Lane Lodge, Charles Wyndham, J. L. Toole, Frank Lockwood, Q. C. Edmund Yates, Meyer Lutz, W. H. Cummings, Wilhelm Ganz, Arthur Dacre, Lionel Brough, William Terriss, Carl Rosa, Ben Davies, George Alexander, Beerbohm Tree, Squire Bancroft, Arthur Collins and Lewis Waller are but a few of the names taken at random from the membership roll. There were several, too, outside the musical profession, such as Lord Kitchener, who was one of the founders, Sir John Gorst, two admirals, father and son, in the persons of two Sir Edward Ingelfields, the junior a member of the present day, and holding the important post of Provincial Grand Master for Buckinghamshire.

The Grace from the Laudi Spiritu- al is invariably sung at every Masonic meeting in this country, but the story of its discovery has just been told by Richard Northcott. It appears that when Dr. Charles Burney was in Florence in 1770, searching for material for his History of Music, he visited the Magliabechi Library and there found the Laudi Spiritu- al manuscript, which once belonged to a community of religious brothers known as the Laudi- dalli, who had established themselves in Florence in 1336. In that volume Burney discovered a fine melody set to the hymn Alla Trinita beata, and printed it in the second volume of his History. The tune was brought to the notice of the English public by Sir Henry Bishop, who, having

## Virginia Chamber of Commerce Ready for New Achievements

"Five-Five" Program Completed With Impressive Record for "Old Dominion" Advancement—Co-operation Attained in Many Lines

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**RICHMOND, Va.**—The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce announces completion of its "five-five" program for development of Virginia. According to the report of Julius P. Fishburn, president of the chamber, the most important achievement of the organization has been in establishing a "new state of mind" in Virginia. To understand this statement it is necessary to know something of the situation five years ago.

Virginia is divided, through its geographical formation, into five distinct parts. They are the Tidewater section, largely inhabited by fishermen and the descendants of early English settlers; the Piedmont area, composed of capitalists who have summer homes here, and of agriculturists; the Shenandoah Valley settled largely by Pennsylvania Dutch and Scotch-Irish, principally interested in horticulture and farming; the great southwest territory, a mountainous region inhabited by Scotch Presbyterians, miners and cattle raisers; and southside Virginia, an agricultural region, where the Negro population predominates.

**State's Viewpoint Broadened**  
Five years ago, Mr. Fishburn points out, measures for the good of the State often met defeat through inability of the people of all sections to think in a broad way about common needs. He believes that the publicity work of the chamber has taught Virginians more about Virginia and to look at state problems from a state-wide viewpoint. This is demonstrated by the fact that for the first time in Virginia history the Legislature supported a unit of changes in the State Constitution and laws as advocated by Gov. Harry Flood Byrd.

Other constructive works of the state chamber include the issuance of a series of tax studies, which included a list of 14 needs of Virginia. The first two needs cited in the report follow:

The fundamental causes of the present deplorable tax conditions in Virginia are to be found in the scattered and diffused tax administration, no less than in the defects of the tax laws themselves.

The reform of the tax system of Virginia should proceed along two general lines: (a) The immediate reconstruction and co-ordination of state and local tax administration; (b) The gradual modification of the tax laws with a view to their better adjustment to economic and industrial needs, and an increased use of income as a measure of taxing ability.

**Development of Commerce**  
Dr. Robert H. Tucker, chairman of the chamber's committee on taxation, pointed out at the annual meeting of the chamber that all but two of the thirteen recommendations made have been adopted by the Virginia General Assembly. An additional series of studies is now under way in the field of taxation.

One of the most extensive jobs attempted by the Virginia chamber has been the development of additional commerce around the Hampton Roads. Toward this end the Virginia organization conducted an international survey of tonnage sources and as a result has begun two definite movements, one for the development of tonnage with the New England states, and the second to attract to the Virginia port the import trade of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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England and her colonies with the United States. Contact was made with New England and during the five-year period an organization of Virginians and New Englanders for the development of Virginia trade has been perfected. This contact already has resulted in Virginia supporting the purchase by the Federal Government of the Cape Cod Canal.

This not only helped New England but also shortened the time in which Virginia's agricultural products can be placed on the Boston market, thus giving fresh agricultural product growers in her tidewater a better chance to compete with New York and Pennsylvania shippers. New England reciprocated by supporting Virginia's campaign for the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park area.

**Co-operation With England**  
Research made by the Virginia chamber tended to show that Virginia could best increase her traffic in imports through a stronger trade contact with England and her colonies. Twenty of the leading business men of England, headed by Sir Gilbert Vyle, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, came to Virginia last year in a series of conferences with business organizations in Virginia laid the groundwork for a much larger Hampton Roads trade and also recommended that British trade agencies in Virginia be organized to handle the Virginia ports for exporting rather than the more distant ones in New York and Pennsylvania.

In the field of industry the Virginia chamber has adopted a plan which will result in a complete survey of Virginia from the industrial point of view. The first 21 sections of this survey have been completed and are in the hands of the committee on industry and power development.

**Numerous Special Surveys**  
Virginia publicity has been conducted by a department organized for this purpose. Scores of special surveys, industrial reports, co-operative publicity activities, and pamphlets issued on special subjects of interest to those coming to Virginia or desiring to invest here, are among the state chamber's routine accomplishments.

Included in the program for 1929 are: Broadening of the courses in

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the schools in Virginia as well as classical instruction; location within the State of new and diversified industries best suited for successful operation and growth in the Old Dominion; establishment of closer working relations between the financial, industrial, commercial and agricultural forces of the State for agricultural development; conservation and development of forest resources of Virginia; extension and co-ordination of the State's rail, water, highway and air transportation facilities and maintenance of the highest standards of business ethics.

## Accountants Help Industrial Peace

Agree to Work With Arbitration Association to Spread Its Use

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK**—Far-reaching extension of commercial arbitration practices throughout the United States is envisaged by officials of the American Arbitration Association as the result of an agreement just reached with the American Society of Certified Public Accountants.

A national committee on arbitration has been named by Arthur C. Upleger, president of the accountants' organization, which will work in close contact with the arbitration association. It will seek to extend the use of commercial arbitration among the 3000 members of the accountants' society throughout the country. The program calls not only for the use of arbitration in disputes arising out of contracts entered into by members of the Society of Certified Public Accountants, but pledges the accountants' committee to bring its influence to bear in promoting legislation to further arbitration throughout the United States, and in educating accountants as to its value.

**DAVID D. BUICK HAS PASSED ON**  
DETROIT, Mich. (P)—David D. Buick, founder of the Buick Automobile Company, now a unit of the General Motors Corporation, has passed on here. He was known as one of the pioneers of the automobile industry, but recently had been an instructor in the Detroit School of Trades.

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## RAILWAY HEAD OPPOSES TUNNEL UNDER CHANNEL

English Manager Gives Reasons for Not Favoring Proposed Scheme

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—The much discussed project for building a tunnel beneath the sea to connect England and France has evoked many arguments against as well as for. What he described as "the less rosy side" is given by G. S. Szlumper, assistant general manager, Southern Railway, in an address to the members of the Institute of Transport in London.

Referring to cross-channel traffic, Mr. Szlumper said the tunnel would not reduce the time taken in customs examination in each country or in aliens inspection, and the running speed through the tunnel itself would have to be moderate.

As to the receipts Mr. Szlumper argued that the only goods which could pay high rates would be luxury ones, and the tunnel would carry away as many English people as it would bring in foreigners. Mr. Szlumper also pointed out that there would be a loss in carrying capacity on continental railways if these concerns permitted the passage over their lines of rolling-stock suitable for the English system.

"What are the alternatives?" he added. "The first and simplest is to have a tranship station either at the English entrance to the tunnel or the French one; at this station all pas-

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engers would transfer from English or continental rolling stock or vice versa. The introduction of this change of carriage en route would doubtless give rise to complaint and to the criticism that it nullifies some of the advantages of the tunnel. "The second alternative would be for the Southern Railway to spend many millions in alterations to permit the passage of Berax International standard gauge stock from the coast to London, and, in addition, the stock itself would have to be provided."

The traffic capacity of the tunnel was a question of great difficulty; the problem of ventilating some 34 miles of deep tube had a bearing on the number of trains, or human beings, that could be permitted in that tube at any one moment.

It would also apparently be necessary to retain some appreciable part of the cross-channel fleet, and the port organization and equipment, to deal with peak loads and with those passengers who would prefer searoad transit at all times.

"I feel that the rosy side has been painted so very rosy that one might be excused for losing sight of the fact that there are other sides, and that the whole problem is one of the greatest magnitude, which requires minute examination by experts in each of the different aspects," he concluded.

As to the idea of spanning the channel with a bridge, Mr. Szlumper said that he did not think the author could be serious.

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## Rare Old Mantels Grace New Y. W. C. A.

Marble Fixtures From England Lend Charm to Columbus (Ohio) Building

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLUMBUS, O.—A touch of eighteenth-century England has been given the library and reading-rooms of the new Griswold Memorial Y. W. C. A. here with installation of white marble mantels more than 100 years old brought to the United States by the architects. The mantels were taken from an old mansion that had been torn down.

The beauty of the \$600,000 building, the warm taste of its appointments, the dignity of the two antique mantels were made possible through gifts. The Griswold memorial gift was \$375,000. The small chapel is known as the C. R. Parish memorial chapel.

The new Y. W. C. A. is a tall, dignified building of gleaming white stone, of fresh red brick with iron grill work and green iron lamps at the entrance. Miller and Reeves were the architects.

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## SENATE INDIAN BOARD TO VISIT RESERVATIONS

Investigators to Study Conditions of Nation's Wards at First Hand

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The Senate's investigation of Indian affairs and treatment of Government wards by the Indian Bureau will include a personal tour of western reservations by the sub-committee of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, and reports dealing with grievances, claims and complaints will be asked from the 200 or more Indian tribes.

The survey of tribal conditions already underway through committees named by local reservation superintendents, and in some cases by state governors, will be submitted to the sub-committee through the Indian Bureau.

With material from the three-fold inquiry the sub-committee will draw up recommendations and legislation for Congress designed to modernize and improve conditions on the reservations.

Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, testifying before the sub-committee attributed many of the conditions on the reservations to lack of funds. The Indian Bureau has asked for annual appropriations of \$25,000,000 and received only about \$13,000,000, he said.

Representatives of the Six Nations appeared before the committee to protest against alleged attempts to strip them of valuable land and water power sites by private companies in New York and Pennsylvania reservations.

**Greece Passes From Chaos to Order in 1928**

(Continued from Page 1)

ling, and the budget was balanced by stringent economy and new taxation.

However discontent was so rife that military factors were talking of coups, and a dictatorship. It was at this juncture that all eyes were turned to Crete, where Mr. Venizelos was at work translating Thucydides. Mr. Venizelos at first refused to enter the political arena. After a while, however, he suddenly changed his program, took up his permanent residence in Athens and finally, to the great joy of the Greek people, put himself at the head of the Progressive Liberal Party, which position he had left to his lieutenant, George Cafandaridis, at that time Minister of Finance in the Zaimis Cabinet.

**Venizelos Returns**  
Mr. Venizelos, now leader of the most powerful party in the cabinet, had been ousted from office by the ousted Mr. Cafandaridis for his financial policy, which he dubbed "scandalous." This led to the resignation of the latter, followed by that of the whole Cabinet.

This result was not, however, to

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Mr. Venizelos' liking. He had always tried to subvert the Cabinet. But there was not a single man, either inside or outside the executive body, who dared attempt to lead the country. Admiral Condouriotis, the President, finally decided that there was only one way out of the impasse, and that was to call on Mr. Venizelos.

**Suppressing Brigandage**  
The republican régime, established in Greece since 1924, is looked upon as legally defective, considering that the Upper Chamber has not yet been created in accordance with the requirements of the new constitution. Owing to this defect a permanent President has not so far been elected. Mr. Venizelos at once repaired this mistake by having the Senate bill voted, with immediate plans for the election of the Senate and President, and for the creation of a state council.

Brigandage, long a subject of concern in Greece, is being suppressed through new and drastic measures. A proposal to suppress revolutionary activities and defend society against injurious propaganda quickly came up for ratification. Since it is chiefly the working classes who are the victims of these communistic maneuvers, the Government is showing a firm hand to the unruly elements and leniency toward the workers who abide by the law. "The Government," said Mr. Venizelos, "will maintain an impartial attitude toward the differences between capital and labor. I am not partial toward anyone. My only concern is to draw the country out of this difficult situation. I do not ask for a miracle to achieve this, but I ask you to have patience."

**Propaganda Suppressed**  
The working classes in general vindicate Mr. Venizelos' policy because they know that most of the existing labor laws defending the Greek worker against the more unreasonable forms of capitalism are the work of the Cretan statesman. The Communists are few in number, and should be reduced to almost total inactivity under the present projected law, which provides that no propaganda, proselytism, oral or written, shall be allowed. All the Communists in the government service will be dismissed if they do not resign from the ranks of their comrades.

To ameliorate living conditions of the poorer classes, the Government is studying means for the reduction of prices. Wheat bread forms the staple article of nourishment for the Greek people. To render it cheaper, Mr. Venizelos has reduced the tax on wheat and flour importations, mostly coming from the United States and Canada. This measure was received with considerable murmuring by the agricultural interests, and their views were echoed in the Chamber.

**Defends Wheat Policy**  
Mr. Venizelos denied that a protectionist policy in this case would be useful to the country. It was alleged that the Greek cultivator was poor and his power of productivity very low, and that he could hardly effect a gain of 50 drachmas per stremma, so that state legislation was needed to defend him against foreign competition. He replied that the only way out of the present situation would be improvement in the methods of farming which would enable the cultivator to obtain greater results from his labor. Through intensive cultivation, the farmer could secure a gain of 75,125,225 drachmas, he said, adding that it would be criminal to make the farmer believe that his prosperity depended, not on the productive capacity of his lands, but on the government tariffs.

The Government holds that the prosperity of the country depends largely on the prosperity of its rural communities. Hence the necessity of finding means to advance this prosperity. Mr. Venizelos proposes that the loan of \$75,000,000 arranged with English and American banks, will be used for productive works mainly of an agricultural character. Irrigation and reclamation works will be inaugurated in Macedonia, Thrace and Thessaly, and roads will be built and repaired to render communications between towns and villages easier, quicker and cheaper.

Part of the loan, amounting to 17,500,000 drachmas, will be set aside as agricultural credit. This will be a great help to the farmer by saving him from the hands of usurers. All the rural communities settled on the frontier line in Macedonia and Thrace, will be immune from taxes on their land products, besides which they will be given special facilities to have access to a fund of 120,000,000 drachmas to be set aside to meet their exceptional case.

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Idea That Originated With Editor of Farm Paper Spreads—Candidates Compete Eagerly for Honor—Winners Form National Union

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—A bumper crop of "Master Farmers" is being reaped in 26 states this year, a new and flourishing product of the American soil. Added to previous harvestings, it swells the total of practical farmers who have received this honorary agricultural decree to something around 400 in the four years it has been given.

They wear their medals proudly. To an increasing number of people both on the farm and in the city that token dangling from the farmer's watch is coming to mean that its owner has made a success not merely in bushels and dollars but in parenthood and citizenship. The Master Farmer gets his title like the Rhodes scholar, for a well-rounded excellence.

Unusual qualifications must be met before he can wear this medal: Has he installed labor-saving devices for his wife? Does he take her on trips once in a while? Has he been a helpful father? Is he active in church work?

The idea started here. One day to the desk of Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, came a booklet, entitled "Fifty Famous Farmers." He found that every one on the list had made his fame by leaving the farm.

That started Mr. Gregory thinking. Why not find a way to honor the farmer who stayed on the soil? What could be done to recognize the man who did a good all-round job not only of farming but of living on the farm?

A score card which would set up a standard for the expert agriculturist was devised by the staff of the Prairie Farmer, which is called America's oldest farm paper. It established an ideal of 1000 points. Nearly half of them, 450, were to be scored on home life and citizenship. The remaining 550 were divided among operation and organization of the farm, business methods and ability and general farm appearance.

The score card was put out by the Prairie Farmer in 1925. It apparently met a need felt by other farm editors who were seeking a way to honor the able farmer. They obtained permission to use it as a basis for naming Master Farmers in their territories and now a group of rural magazines known as the Standard Farm Papers, makes awards annually in 26 states. Negotiations are under way to establish the movement in Canada.

Naturally the value of the medal

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All pure wool Homespuns and Scotch Tweeds direct at Mill Prices. Best Harris Tweeds. Patent Pure Free.

Reversible Saxony Rug... 42/-  
Pure Cashmere Rug... 120/-  
Scotch Wool Rug... 30/-  
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TILLICULTRY, SCOTLAND

**Film**  
that discolors teeth and presents an unsightly appearance.

**White Teeth turned dull by Film**

The new way to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance.

INVESTIGATORS have made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food to turn white teeth "off color" and cloud their brilliance. Film, plus tartar, are the chief causes of tooth discoloration.

To remove film authorities prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it.

Start today. Get Pepsodent at your dealer's or write for free 10-day supply to The Pepsodent Co., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**Pepsodent**  
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

rests on the careful selection of candidates. The method used in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, the first states to make the awards, has established the procedure for the others. Nominations for the Master Farmer title are free for all and entries come from chambers of commerce, farm bureaus, granges and even from wives. But the records of each nominee are carefully scrutinized before they are put up to the committee of judges, an impartial group chosen usually from the state university, state farm organization and the magazine sponsoring the event.

Awards are made by the judges from recommended candidates. A banquet attended by outstanding business men, as well as farm organization officials, marks the bestowal of medals. This formal banquet is usually followed by a dinner tendered by the local chamber of commerce when the new Master Farmer gets home.

The holders of the title have developed a strong fraternal feeling, to the surprise of the men who put the movement on its feet. An Indiana Master Farmer, on a motor trip through Michigan, looked up the Master Farmers in that section and made their acquaintance. "He told me they all greeted him like a long lost brother," said Mr. Gregory. Last summer Master Farmers from all parts of the country met at Urbana, Ill., and formed a national organization to promote this feeling of fellowship.

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Mrs. J. Thorpe Blythe, Ottawa, Can.  
Mrs. Frances M. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.  
Miss Dora M. Davis, Concord, N. H.  
Floyd W. Thompson, Cleveland, O.

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## THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## The Quest for Good Diction

INTEREST in the radio diction award of the American Academy of Arts and Letters is resulting in the radio departments of many newspapers throughout the country conducting straw votes so that the public may nominate its favorite announcer. Radio editors are then communicating with Hamlin Garland, chairman of the Radio Award Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at 633 West One Hundred Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

Mr. Garland is now in California and has been communicating with authorities on the west coast to see that the West has every opportunity to present the claims of its announcers.

All of the announcers heard on the Columbia Broadcasting System have been entered in the lists of regular microphone speakers qualified to be considered by the members of the academy in making the award. The announcers of the Columbia Broadcasting System and its associated chain stations total almost 200. Of course, those of the key stations are most frequently heard, and are as follows: Station WABC—Edward B. Husing, Bradford Browne, Jeff Sparks, Ernest E. Chappell, Don-

ald H. Clark, David Rosenthal, and Ralph Wentworth. At Station WOR—Louis Reid, Walter Neff, Roy Rogers, Hugh Walton, Roger Bower, and Swanee Taylor. Louis A. Witten acts in the capacity of announcer-at-large for the Columbia Broadcasting System, appearing at either WABC or WOR to handle special events.

Members of the Federated Women's Clubs of the Southern District of California are actively interested in the effort which the academy is making to bring good diction into the American home.

Among those who have accepted membership on the official committee to report on the radio medal are: Robert Grant, Boston; George Pierce Baker, Connecticut; David Jayne Hill, Washington; Owen Winter, Philadelphia; Booth Tarkington, Indiana; and Hamlin Garland, John H. Finley, Robert Underwood Johnson, Augustus Thomas, Nicholas M. Butler, New York.

A general advisory committee has also been appointed including: Prof. Lee Emerson Bassett, President Lyman Wilbur, Prof. R. K. Immel, Mrs. David H. Hughes, California; S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, Brooklyn; Frederic William Wile, Washington, D. C.; Frank H. Vizetelly, W. W. Lawrence, Oils Skinner, Miss Dagmar Perkins, Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, Henry S. Canby, New York.

An advisory committee from the National Institute of Arts and Letters includes Walter Damrosch, A. Philmister Proctor and others.

The contest will close during the last week in March and the good diction award will be made in April in connection with the ceremonies which will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the academy.

"Seth Parker" on Network

In sharp contrast to present radio burlesques of rural life, a sympathetic view of small-town folk will be granted to listeners each Sunday night hereafter in a new series entitled "Sunday at Seth Parker's," over the National Broadcasting Company System beginning March 3.

Quaint simplicity rather than comedy is the keynote of the new series, which will eavesdrop at weekly gatherings in the home of Seth Parker, where quiet friendship is the magnet that draws neighbors from miles around.

The hand that guides the plow often has access to a homely philosophy more comforting than the glib modernism of city folk, according to Phil Lord, author of the sketches, who will also play the part

of the principal character, Seth Parker. In the radio series he will attempt to preserve a true-to-the-soil atmosphere without exaggeration, inviting the radio audience to attend a true "down East" meeting with its old melodious and occasional spontaneous songs.

Mr. Lord bases his sketches on actual gatherings he attended in Jonesport, Me. The farmhouse and the actual locale of the stage play "Shore Acres."

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" will be distributed over a wide network of the NBC, including WEAF, each Sunday evening, beginning at 10:45, eastern time.

## Isolated Tristan Isle Gets Short-Wave Set

TRISTAN DA CUNHA, the world's loneliest island, is to have a three-valve short-wave wireless receiver. This is being taken out by the Rev. A. G. Partridge, who is taking up his voluntary duties in Tristan as chaplain, and the set has been presented to the island by the editor and friends of the African World.

As there are no facilities on the island for charging batteries, the high tension supply to the set will be taken from a bank of 90 large cells, of the type used for domestic bell circuits, and the valve filaments will be heated by special cells. It is calculated that these should last 12 months and as it is hoped that arrangements will be completed for a special schooner from Cape Town to call at least once a year, there should be no interruption of reception.

The little community will thus be brought into daily contact with three continents—Europe through SSW (Chelmsford) and PCJJ (Holland); America, through 2XAD, 2XAF and other short-wave transmitters; and Australia, through 2FC (Sydney) and perhaps 3LO (Melbourne). It is also possible that the Cape Town station may be received.

BUSINESS MEN TO GO "AROUND THE PACIFIC"

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and their families to the number of 300 are planning to make an "around the Pacific" cruise of three months this fall, it has been announced by Philip J. Fay, president of the chamber.

"The object of the cruise is to stimulate commercial good will between the countries visited and our Pacific coast," Mr. Fay said. "The chamber wishes to emphasize the serious purpose of the cruise, and desires to avoid a mere pleasure junket of the tourist type."

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MAN WHO DECEASED

GOVERNMENT FREED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, who was convicted of conspiring to defraud the government in the handling of German property during the World War, was granted his freedom on parole March 5 by Attorney-General Sargent a few hours before Mr. Sargent was succeeded in office by William D. Mitchell.

Miller was convicted in New York in 1927 and sentenced to serve 18 months in the Atlanta penitentiary and fined \$5000.

IDA BAILEY ALLEN, Founder and President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, will broadcast this recipe for the American Sugar Refining Company at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

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BRINGING complete metropolitan facilities to four important neighborhoods of Northern New Jersey's most delightful communities.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO.

Main Office, 525 Main St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

INDIANA COLLEGE SENDS STUDENT ENVOY TO JAPAN

Earlham Man Finds Warm Welcome in Tokyo—Sees Good Will Advance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

RICHMOND, Ind.—Back on the Earlham College campus after a year in a Japanese University, Wilfred Jones, student envoy of friendship to Japan, strongly advocates student exchanges with other nations as "a striking monument to the idealism which young American students wish to express." He was sent to Japan by Earlham students as a gesture of friendship and belief in racial parity.

Thousands of young Japanese students study in American colleges and universities, why not send an American student to Japan, queried the Earlham students more than a year ago. And so they selected Jones as their "student exchange" to show the Japanese that America recognizes the standing and worth of their institutions of learning.

Mr. Jones was received warmly not only in university circles, but also by officials of the Government and groups of foreign and American business men in their various organizations. He attended classes in the University of Tokyo, but his scholastic work was subordinate to his effort to spread international good will and to emphasize the cordiality of young American idealism.

His advent in Tokyo was chronicled on the front pages of the two American newspapers in that city, and the Japanese press asked for interviews with the Earlham student. Soon organizations asked him to speak before them.

"One of the rare privileges of my visit was an invitation to attend a reception for the returned Ambassador and Mrs. Matsudaira. I shall never forget my feeling when Ambassador Matsudaira said: 'Yes, Mr. Jones, the consul from Chicago wrote me about the project of Earlham College. I hope you are enjoying your stay in Japan.'"

So universal and widespread has been the adoption of Occidental customs and manners in the last 75 years that a sharp reaction toward indigenous culture has set in, Mr. Jones said. Special editions of old Japanese classics are selling in enormous quantities.

WMBB Will Appeal to Supreme Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Appeal to the United States Supreme Court is to be taken by WMBB in its contest against the regulations of the Federal Radio Commission, it is announced here by G. W. Swain, attorney for the station.

Judge J. H. Wilkerson of the United States District Court here ruled that "public convenience and necessity" prevailed over the "right of private property" in issuing an injunction against the reopening of the station.

Constitutionality of the Radio Act of 1927 was attacked by WMBB, which claimed the Radio Commission acting under this law had exceeded its authority in denying a renewal of the station's license last summer.

The station argued that it was one of the pioneer radio stations in this city, and had just installed over \$100,000 worth of new equipment, with the commission's permission, shortly before it was ruled off the air.

It claimed this action was taking private property without due process of law.

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MAN WHO DECEASED

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

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BRINGING complete metropolitan facilities to four important neighborhoods of Northern New Jersey's most delightful communities.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO.

Main Office, 525 Main St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

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(Address)

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(Telephone No.)











## Fashions and Dressmaking

## Where Men's Shopping Becomes a Pleasure

MEN'S attire, especially as to its correctness of detail and suitability for each occasion, is just now receiving more than usual attention. Style experts, who are recognized authorities on what the well-dressed man is wearing in the great metropolitan centers, are so cleverly disseminating this fashion information through press and mail advertising, alluring window displays, luxurious shops and well-trained salesmen, that the subject seems to be developing along unprecedented lines.

A conspicuous example of the interest taken by dealers in men's wear and the efforts they are making to meet present requirements, is the recent opening of a most inviting downtown branch of a Fifth Avenue department shop, the service being confined entirely to men customers. This new departure occupies space on the third floor of a business skyscraper and is reached by express elevators. A club atmosphere has been skillfully created, and the deep-seated chairs and settees in red leather, the gray carpet and convenient dressing rooms, give anything but a commercial impression. Only small items of merchandise are carried, but the cream of the uptown store's stock is displayed, samples are shown and authentic advice given as to style, when such information is requested. By an efficient system of telephone and messenger service, orders are delivered, with surprising alacrity, from the uptown shops to

the downtown branch. Customers are invited to use the luxurious lounge as a meeting place and the dressing rooms are available for quick changes of attire for any social or business emergency. That this friendly service is appreciated has already been evidenced by the number who have tested its convenience. Such service is helpful, constructive and directly in the interests of correct and suitable attire.

Another men's shop has recently been added to those already on Fifth Avenue, and is said to surpass anything ever before attempted in a strictly men's establishment. Except for the ground floor, little merchandise is displayed. The second floor, devoted to the sale of clothing, gives the impression of a magnificent private residence, although a few show cases are placed in decorative niches. At the head of a bronze-balustraded stone stairway is the rotunda with its immense crystal chandelier which took first prize at the sesquicentennial at Philadelphia. From this Georgian-style hall, a series of brightly lit, sage-yellow shops that lead into distinctive rooms or lounges. The sports lounge, the suit room, the formal wear room and others are decorated appropriately, the entire scheme being typically English. In some cases the original beamed ceiling and oak paneling have been taken from magnificent old English mansions. This new system of merchandising is claimed to be more restful for the customer than the usual method where stock is openly displayed. There is no confusion incident to the showing of innumerable garments. As an aid to the customer's comfort, the clothing floor provides special green leather slippers harmonizing with the interior decorations of the shop, for the use of customers while trying on clothing. These are of the slip-on mule pattern, man's style, and are not for sale, but merely for the comfort of the customer. It is understood that later lounging robes are also to be furnished for the use of customers in the clothing department. These robes are also to be of green in harmony with the general color scheme.

While these details may appear extreme and even amusing, they are interesting in that they are designed to meet an evident demand for such service. Moreover, it should not be taken for granted that prices are necessarily exorbitant, and that only large sales receive this de luxe attention. It is the desire of these great modern men's shops to supply the requirements of every customer who enters and the stock and prices are regulated to make this possible. Style information is always available and the consultant is chosen for his familiarity with the recognized dress standards of London and Paris, as well as New York. Correct attire is being increasingly recognized as a social asset in the business and social world and the new type of men's shops stimulates endeavor in this direction.

The description of these new men's shops serves as an introduction to occasional notes on men's attire which will appear on this page from time to time.

## Separate Jackets

MODELED along the same general lines as the chic little reversible jackets of chintz, pique and linen, are separate jackets of light-weight wool in smart coloring and modish combinations. They meet a demand for something to slip on quickly over sleeveless frocks and blouses, when a little warmth is desired. These stunning little jackets are so planned that, regardless of which side presents its face to the world, the other side will afford a strikingly harmonious contrast as collar, scarf, cuffs, or in whatever way the reverse side is planned to appear. Sometimes these odd little jackets are collarless, the neck finished only with a scarf, each face of which corresponds with one side of the jacket.

Some of the prettiest of these separate jackets are of wool in a light color on one side, the other being of printed crepe or silk in gay design repeating in some hardly traceable

way the color of the woolen used for the other half. In attempting to make one of these reversible jackets in the home sewing-room it is only necessary to secure a good pattern and then to remember that both inside and outside must be thoroughly finished and seams pressed, before the two are joined. With colors carefully chosen, one of these little jackets will serve a good purpose with several sleeveless frocks of linen, pique, silk, or crepe.

## The Fashionable Glove

GLOVES of the somewhat dressy, semitailored type, are sponsored by so many of the famous French designers of clothes, that this influence is responsible for novelty of cut and decoration. Ornamental fastenings, rows of tiny trimmings, buttons, stitched tabs, inset pockets to give extra fullness, pipings of contrasting color, ribbon cuffs and the like are all dressmaker touches which the glove manufacturers have been obliged to accept. There is still the plain sports glove which shows little change other than pipings of sharply contrasting shade and a slightly more ornate closing, as, for instance, a bone clasp or buckle of color matching the piping or a set of link buttons. The closing is sometimes at the top of the wrist, giving this bit of decoration more prominence. The overseas stitching is also permissible for the otherwise plain glove and various novel corded effects are seen, all of which bespeak novelty and though in a most restrained manner.

It is the more formal glove that introduces the unusual, both as to combinations of color and method of fastening. These are the features that should be considered by the woman purchasing gloves for other than the most utilitarian purposes. The model known as a "mousquetaire slip-on" is one of the latest and most popular, being plain enough for general daytime wear and yet sufficiently dressy for the formal afternoon costume. This glove comes in a plain French glacé kid in delightful shades of beige and gray. "Tearose" is a particularly fashionable tone of pastel beige with a slight rose cast. This type of glove is usually piped with a contrasting shade which is repeated in the button or clasp. As the latest top modish, a particularly striking introduction of color, give the necessary accent to an otherwise dark costume. This brighter shade is usually repeated in the flower worn, the hat or its trimmings.

Some of the prettiest of the dressy cuff effects are of the bracelet or "bandolette" type, with the closing at the top of the wrist where the beauty of the design is centered. Enamel clasps, mother-of-pearl slides and the like are favorites, and the easily adjusted link buttons are in high favor, the buttons repeating the shade used in the piping or other trimming of the glove. Belt ribbon of dark background with metal threads, as well as polka-dotted and striped, makes a firm and satisfactory cuff of this kind, giving a becoming and trim appearance at the wrist. In fact, this is an easy way to refresh plain gloves that have been laid away as too short for present wear. This added cuff gives increased length as well as novelty, and the necessary belting comes in such a wide range of colors and designs that almost any desired color scheme can be completed. One row of the ribbon is sewed in over-another fashion to the top of the glove giving added length; and a second, which forms the turned-down cuff, is then attached. Link buttons are the simplest form of closing, or the end of the ribbon can lap to one side and be fastened invisibly with a snap. The original glove fastens separately.

Some extreme novelties in the cuff-top glove were noted at a recent display of imports. One in particular, valuable as a suggestion to a woman who loves dainty details, was a rose of shaded suede applied on the mousquetaire cuff of a glacé kid glove, with a corresponding flap to be worn as a boutonniere. Violets, or any small blossoms, would be charming used in this way.



Wide World  
Pale Blue Rubberized Silk Coat With a Hat of the Same Material, and Two Rubberized Silk Shoes. Worn by Miss Pickford in Incident Weather.

## From the South

STYLES which came into quick popularity in the south are forerunners of those that will be equally as popular in the North at a later date. For this reason, a knowledge of these advance fashions is an invaluable help to the woman planning or selecting her spring and summer wardrobe.

The most outstanding fashion in the South at the present time is the jacket. Hardly a sports costume is seen without its matching or contrasting jacket, whether the outfit is sleeveless or not. Variations are introduced by matching the jacket to the trimming bands of plain material on a printed dress, and printed dresses, as a rule, make their jacket in the predominating color of the print. Simple dresses of wash silk, pique, broadcloth and linen, which are so satisfactory from a practical point of view for sports wear, have become smart as well, by the addition of several jackets worn interchangeably. Obeying fashion's dictum that white by itself is monotonous, women wear, with a white sports frock, a pastel but clear-colored jacket, and so provide the lacking note of vivacity.

To retain their popularity, one-time novelties after a time usually incorporate certain fanciful notes. Thus jackets show variations. Perhaps the newest model is the reversible jacket, which may be worn with good effect on either side. Everything possible seems to be done to jackets so as to tempt women to wear them the greater part of the time. Dresses are often so designed as to make the jacket a necessity. The slogan seems to be "The more material in the jacket, the less in the dress." If one is to judge by the new sport dresses which are entirely backless. These frocks are cut in the back to the deep U of the modern

bathing suit and décolleté evening dress. In a way, this is a decided aid to a woman desirous of obtaining evenly a golden sunburn.

With a dress of this sort a woman invariably carries a light jacket to be worn when she is no longer in the sun.

## "Shorts" of Several Lengths

Another fad which the younger set is adopting is the vogue for shorts for sports wear. The younger set wears an outfit for playing tennis, or engaging in any other strenuous sport, that looks very much like a child's romper suit. Beside the shorts, which are made of a washable cotton or silk material, a tuck-in blouse is worn of matching or contrasting color; it has short sleeves and a low neck. To complete the costume the girl dons a skirt when she leaves the court and thus is dressed in a harmonizing costume with no one to know that a few minutes before she has been playing in anything so brief as shorts.

The longer version of shorts, or beach trousers, as they are called, is seen continually on women who wear them to lounge about on the beach. The trousers are cut with the flat, pointed band about the waist and made of flannel or jersey with wide flaring legs as voluminous as the old-fashioned gored skirt. Thus they are suitable also for a strolling costume.

## Rural Inspiration

Another type of beach lounging suit is the dungaree costume which is comprised of a plain bathing suit, over this a pair of dungarees made exactly like a farmer's, and a great straw farmer's hat. Although this may not sound like the most attractive outfit in the world, the effect is extremely unusual and charmingly boyish. Then, from a practical point of view, the farmer's hats are splendid for keeping the skin from excess

sive sun-tan. Added to this outfit, and as a further precaution from burning, appears the inevitable jacket.

Dungarees, however, are not the only kind of trousers imitated. One costume seen at Palm Beach had trousers as full as a circular skirt slit at the sides to the knees, and bound with blue braid. With this a white satin blouse was worn, and nonchalantly draped about the shoulders was a large handkerchief of navy silk. Completing the ensemble, the woman wore a three-quarter-length coat of red, white and blue silk check.

Another unusual outfit said to be inspired by Brittany fishermen had a careless simplicity about it. The trousers in this case had in front a high pointed yoke, which buttoned on each side with large pearl buttons. The blouse was simplicity itself. Made of white crepe, the low square neck and sleeves rolled above the elbows gave the effect of a skin tanned to a rich gold, in contrast to the pure white of the material.

## Beach Wraps

An ensemble strangely reminiscent of a mandarin's coat and trousers was made of natural shantung. The trousers and blouse were not unlike other suits in their line, but diagonally across the front of the blouse striking bands of dark blue and red were hung. These colors were repeated in the bands along the bottom and on the sleeves of a voluminous, three-quarter length coat, also of natural shantung, cut with a round neck.

Sometimes, as in this case, the whole interest of the ensemble centers on the wrap or coat. Similarly, this is true of a bathing ensemble which is comprised of a demure bathing suit, but adds to itself a wrap that has a decidedly smart and unusual flair.

Instead of a coat, this wrap was a military cape of heavy, natural-colored crash. The yoke was deep and emphasized by being of a contrasting color. A tiny stand-up collar contributed to its general air of breezy militarism.

## Daring Models

Directly opposite to this cape style which, after all, hints of a certain elegance in its smartness, some beach suits, as well as coats, reach the peak of style by their imitation of the careless, the hoydenish. Thus, a lounging suit is made to simulate all the types mentioned and, additionally, even a cowboy's chaps. In this costume, the trousers are flaring, of course, and strikingly bright, being fashioned of red-and-white plaid silk. The woman in this daring outfit, wore about her waist a wide patterned leather belt; for a blouse, simply a dull white crepe with a round neck and long sleeves; and, for the last note of dash, a great sombrero.

Beneath these beach suits, the bathing suit is also of interest. This year they are more frankly décolleté, due, of course, to the vogue for tanned skin. The smartest suits have Patou skirts, which are nothing more nor less than shorts with flared inserts on each side. The back is left uncovered to the waist, except for narrow jersey straps, which button in front and at the back, or criss-cross from the front to the back. One jersey suit seen was backless and embodied a striking combination of color. The top part of the suit to the waist was a gay yellow. Then, from the deep U in the back, the color spread in brilliant blue, while the flared inserts on each side were black.

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## The Blouse Leaps Into Prominence

THE emphasis on the ensemble costume has suddenly brought the blouse from obscurity to the limelight of fashion. Starting first of all by forming an important part of the "tuck-in" blouse costume, it is now embodied in many variations of the jacket costume, which will be an outstanding spring fashion.

Blouses offer unending variety. They may match or contrast with the skirt or jacket, or they may, like the linings of the new spring coats, be fashioned of material which seems alien to the rest of the costume. As for the cut and material, there, also, there is variety.

At the moment the most popular model is the crisp blouse of white broadcloth, which may be tucked into a dark skirt and worn with a youthful jacket. A blouse following this style may be decorated by bands around the collar and cuffs and a manish four-in-hand of checked colored broadcloth. Another model, fully as tailored, displays the hip band. The style point is the opening of the blouse which is cut down the front in jagged lines. This design is repeated on the hip band where it buttons together.

Prints are seen a great deal in dresses, to be sure, but they are more prevalent in blouses. Some of the newest models are made of pastel prints, very lovely in their delicate blending of colors, as is one with a swathed neckline and a sharp V-neck. The effect of a bolero is achieved by the lines which start at the point of the Y and curve on either side to a point slightly below the armpits. This line is emphasized by its binding, which is the predominant color of the design of the print. To relieve the severity of the neck, there is a soft bow of self-material.

Similar to this in treatment, but slightly dressier in effect, is a blouse of oyster satin. To match the beauty of the material the design is more intricate and a yoke is set in under an inverted motif, which is repeated in inverted form on the swathed hip band.

Still another blouse, utterly feminine in design, is suitable for an elaborate street costume. Fashioned of ecru flat crepe, it has a swagger elegance due to the ingenious way in which it is trimmed with pleated frills. Slightly below the shoulder, the frill starts and curves in a half-circle nearly to the waistline. Then, along the bottom of the snug-fitting hip band, the frill repeats itself and rises in a point directly below where the frill started on the blouse. A pearl pin gleams on the shoulder, and at the hip a soft bow provides the balancing touch.

A stylist talking about the possibilities of the jacket costume for southern wear insisted that a woman could not have too many blouses and advised an entire wardrobe of little blouses to accompany it. For different occasions, she enumerated: "A tailored silk shirt in white or pastel; a bright color tuck-in; a printed overblouse; a blouse with a scarf which drapes over the jacket;

and one which is elaborated with little bows, tricky bindings, or which is accented with buttons."

Even though a woman prefers just one blouse to a costume she will observe on her other frocks the influence of blouses, for the new intricacy of neckline. The very simplicity of neckline, is, nevertheless, a distinct novelty, is the presence of collars which may be traced directly to the blouse. On many tailored dresses the conservative V-collar in crisp linen or organdy adds a note of freshness to an otherwise severe frock.

Other collars have a nautical air, youthful in the extreme. They possess such a breezy holiday air that they will admirably fit into the wardrobe of the woman who goes south. Then for those who remain at home, the regulation sailor collar is adapted to sports or business frocks and sometimes, for a surprise, the collar turns square around with the knot in the back, and thus may elaborate an afternoon dress if the material is flimsy.

On other frocks, the collar hardly betrays that it started with the basis, but forms, instead, a graceful, capelike bertha. Neither are these collars superfluous, clouding the lines of a dress, as would seem the case on first thought. On the contrary, the bertha collar emphasizes the slenderness of the hips by the effect of width across the shoulders, in the same way that a bolero does.

An example of an abbreviated sailor collar shown on a gay two-piece sports dress. In itself the piece is not unusual. It is formed of jumper top, with a side opening from the waistline to the hips, closed with white pearl buttons, which is worn over an all-around pleated skirt. The smart flair of style lies in the contrast of the white silk crêpe sailor collar and cuffs and the rich black silk tie against the deep garnet of the frock. With a smaller collar the contrast would not have been so unusual.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Sing a Song of Seasons"

NOW that I have sat down to my typewriter to put this article into a final script which will be readable to others I find myself intrigued by the question (arising out of my study of the topic under consideration) as to what there is about the climate of Scotland that should make her poets give special attention to the seasons. Being Lancashire-born I may be said to be near-Scottish. But I find this fact alone of little avail in answering the question just mentioned. Perhaps a wider reading of literature on my part might prove that there is no question involved. My own experience, plus the reading of a poem by Tazore, would lead me to think that this specialized interest in the seasons might most readily be looked for in the poets of India and America. But my investigations thus far have brought me mostly into contact with Scots.

My interest in the topic was awakened when I happened recently to come upon the poem by Robert Louis Stevenson on "Autumn Fires." Noting the glory of autumn he is led, by a natural progression, to think of the beauty of each separate season. He is moved, not only to ecstasy, but to expression. He would have men

"Sing a song of seasons!  
Something bright in all!  
Flowers in the summer,  
Fires in the fall."

Having made such a good start toward the fulfillment of his own desire I was in hope that Stevenson would have carried his task to an adequate fulfillment. But I find it was not so. With regard to this theme he stopped here he had well begun. Apart from a whimsy or two in his "Child's Garden of Verse" he has little more to say on the matter. What he might have done is indicated in the fine prose he has written here and there about the seasons. Lovers of Stevenson will recall his fragment on "A Winter's Walk in Carrick and Galloway," and also his essay on "An Autumn Effect." But these are not songs!

Then I recalled that another poet of Scotland, living long before Stevenson, had attempted that for which Stevenson called. A poem written two hundred years ago must have rare virtue if it found many readers in our time. Thomson is not a poet much spoken of in this day. When I was a lad it was the same. The greater worth of Wordsworth was the fact that counted. Thomson was accounted a minor poet. I passed him by that I might the more read in Wordsworth, the major poet. You will notice that I say "in," not "through." Wordsworth, I remember to this day the patience and persistence with which I worked at "The Excursion." It was no holiday

for me. Yet it may be that this very discipline in my youth made it possible to read with ease and pleasure through (apart from certain judicious skipplings here and there) "The Seasons," by Thomson.

It interested me to notice that I had come to the reading of this poem (or rather series of poems) just at the time of their bicentennial. Not many poems, especially if they be of the longer sort, have such survival value. For what this poem accomplished makes it worthy not only of being remembered, it deserves a re-reading. In my reading I found joy in the poem for its own sake. This man Thomson had a rich gift for felicitous phrasing which commands appreciation even as one notes his inability to write sustained poetry. Poetry carried to a great length seems always to tend to run to prose. Reading Thomson one is arrested by phrases about "the bright severity of noon," "the river dimpling along." Concerning the concourse of sounds which one finds in the out-of-doors he tells us that "all this waste of music is the voice of love." Try that after a spell at Hardy. You will appreciate Thomson the more. Here is more than a felicitous expression; here is the revelation of a deep faith. I have heard many preachments relative to the character-developing worth of "hard times," but Thomson says in three words what it takes some men thirty minutes to express. "By hardship sinew'd" says much in little. I found myself enjoying the manifest keenness of the poet's eye. In the portion given to Spring he tells in a fine descriptive way the story of the sweet procession of the early year. I notice that Stopford Brooke thinks that the detailed descriptions which Thomson gives of nature are "too much like catalogues." The analogy did not come to me in my reading of the poem. My opinion would lean more to that of Cowper, who said, "Thomson is admirable in description." My own conclusion regarding Thomson is largely due to Thomson's manner of writing about the seasons. The judgment of Wordsworth, while perhaps a little too sweeping, is worthy of recollection here. Wordsworth wrote:

"It is remarkable that, excepting the Nocturnal Revelry by Lady Winchelsea, and a passage or two in the Windsor Forest of Pope, the poetry of the period between the publication of Paradise Lost and the Seasons does not contain a single new image of external nature; and scarcely presents a familiar one, from which it can be inferred that the eye of the poet has been steadily fixed upon the object."

"Nature" then was a poet's invention. Thomson brought to nature a seeing eye and a descriptive pen. It was a touch of genius that he came to present her in four aspects. Thus to him came the high honor of being "the first poet who deliberately led the English people into that solitary world of nature's beauties which has enchanted us in the work of modern poetry."

And now we find ourselves saying with Thomas Campbell (whose name reveals his nationality) that "it is singular that a subject of such beautiful unity, divisibility, and progressive interest as the description of the year, should not have been appropriated by any poet before Thomson."

Let me pause a moment  
That I may fill my basket  
With the flowers and fruits of the  
Six Seasons."

Thomson lived in a country which counts itself as having four seasons. I know not what it means for India to have four seasons, except at second hand, but my first-hand experience of the American year gives me, I think, something by analogy. American-born people still follow the old inherited custom of speaking of the four seasons. But what about this portion of the year which is called "Indian summer"? It is good to live in a country which has two summers. Now that I live in Kansas, I am almost tempted to say that I have come to where we have two springs! If you have seen winter wheat greening the prairie as we come up to Christmas you will understand. Here we have winter in the air but the sign of spring on the field. We feel winter while we see spring. We have summer in autumn. Yes, I think it would not be hard for me to accustom myself to the thought of six seasons. The professional of the seasons in America has a richness more than I found when I lived near Scotland. But the poets of that country, with their four seasons, knew the beauty of them. Thomson was stirred to expression. He wrote what I wait the work of the poet who will come bearing the rich worth of a year whose seasons seem to be six rather than four.

It is now but a few steps to the birth of the river which carries ocean liners at London, steamers at Oxford, sail-boats at Port Meadow, a horse-ferry at Bablock Hythe, launches at Lechlade, rowboats at Cricklade, canoes at Ashton Keynes, paper boats at Somerford, beech-leaves at Ewen, and buttercup petals at Kemble. The stream keeps clean and clear to the end, with daisied banks; and then, under your very feet, while you are looking at it, it changes from a stream to a trickle, and disappears. It stops.

It is wonderfully quick to stop. The meadow farther on is not differ-

ent from the meadow farther back. There is no reason apparent for the change. Though the change is momentous—that is to say, here you are sailing on the Thames, and there you are walking in the Cotswolds—at no spot can you point your finger and say, "This is the identical and only source."

When the trickle stops the meadow is still soggy. There is water hidden by the grass. And after that you follow a winding, vivid green depression, a ribbon of colour across the meadow, up to the Fosse Way, the old Roman road from Cirencester to Bath. Under this road there is a tunnel, so small and unassuming that

a sheep-dog could scarce walk through it; but if one crosses the road and comes down the other side, it is clear that floods have drained over its now dry flagstones. It was plain to me that if you cannot find a true source, you may still define an arbitrary one. This is what men have done with the bridge under the Roman road, not far from the old British camp in Trewsbury Mead. They have ordained it, calling it Thames Head Bridge. It is good choice. Here Father Thames is born. I may be pardoned for legitimate surprise, for the source is unique among rivers. . . . Geologists see nothing strange in this. It is the

## Thames Head



Market Folk. From an Etching by Percy Lancaster.

## White Columbine

Wind-swayed,  
Trembling on slender stems,  
A flock of white doves straining  
toward the sky.

Fairy houses,  
Fragile as dreams,  
Silk-petal curdled, cloistered, ex-  
quisite.

Transmuted pearls,  
Delicately fine,  
Words of a lovely princess long ago.  
Vision pure  
Of some transcendent loveliness  
Unuttered yet by any poet voice.

ELEANOR M. DENNY.

## The Great World Going By

On the high roundness of the hill above Nazareth the village carpenter, Joseph the son of Jacob, was resting in the evening hour with his young wife Mary. She was very fair and lovely in the habitual dress of a maid of Bethlehem—dark-red bodice, blue skirt and long blue cloak, a white veil covering her light golden hair but not her deep blue eyes and thoughtful face. Her husband was a man of middle age, brown-eyed, brown-bearded, wearing his working-clothes and carpenter's apron. . . .

Northward, snowy Hermon, great Sheikh of Mountains, towered in rosy gold. Eastward, the rolling hills of Moab were a long bulwark beyond Jordan. Southward, across the Plain of Esdraelon, Samaria was a tumbled sea of crests and ridges. Westward, the wide open waters of the Mediterranean flashed in the sunlight or darkened in the shadow of a passing cloud.

The man repeated a verse from the Psalter in his deep drawing Galilean voice.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

The woman answered, in the clearer accent of the Judean folk.

"My help cometh from the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

He pointed down to the great Roman highway which wound among the hills far below them—the road from Damascus to Acca where the white-sailed ships lay waiting in the harbor to carry the commerce of the East across the blue Mediterranean. . . .

The great world distantly went by in a rich parade before the eyes of this rustic couple. From father to son the village crafts of the carpenter, the smith, the weaver, the potter, were handed down. From mother to daughter the household arts of spinning and sewing, butter-making and bread-baking were transmitted.

The teachers spoke a plainer doctrine. In the synagogues a simpler truth was preached. There was more poetry and faith in Galilee than in all Jerusalem and the rich cities of Judah. Of this plain, hard-working, hard-thoughted folk were Joseph and Mary.—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Even Unto Bethlehem."

## "НАШ НАСУШНЫЙ ХЛЕБ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВО беспокойно относится к тому, что оно называет своим "насушным хлебом," и часто рассматривает этот вопрос, как один из запутанных. Под этим заголовком оно может классифицировать все свои потребности, неотложные или еще только предстоящие; и в силу этого оно тревожно требует и борется за пищу, одежду и кров. Мало того, многие смотрят на борьбу как на неизбежный результат прогресса, которое, говорят, было высказано Адаму: "В поте лица твоего будешь есть хлеб." Но удивительно, что, веря в это проклятие, человечество очень часто становится лицом к лицу с кажущейся неудачей в своих усилиях достичь того, что оно считает достаточными средствами существования.

Однако эта борьба за существование не является составной частью Божественного плана, предназначенного для Его творения. Библия говорит нам, что "Бог есть любовь." Христианская Наука признает и разъясняет это положение. В основном руководстве Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy пишет (стр. 332): "Отца-Мать это название Божества, которое указывает на Его нежно-ласковое отношение к Его духовному творению." Мы мыслим, чтобы Бог, будучи любовью, Отцом и Матерью полюбил бы свое творение и возложил бы на него все заботы о самом себе.

Разве Нагорная Проповедь Христа Иисуса, в особенности та часть ее, которая находится в шестой главе у Матфея, не предрекает многого из того, что полезно для рассеяния сомнений о любви нем полюбившего Бога о своем творении во всекое время и при всяких условиях? В ней, например, Христос Иисус говорит: "Возлюбите на птиц небесных или на сеет, ни жнут, ни собирают в житнице; и Отец ваш небесный питает их. Вы не горюете ли лучше их?" Может ли быть что-либо жнее? Простая, внятная и последовательная жизнь примера Учителя ставит нас к чувству практической силы его учения. Кто не наблюдал и не радовался свободе птиц и не замечал того, как удовлетворяются их нужды? Почему мы не извлекаем пользы из этих примеров и не перестаем бороться и сомневаться? Почему не стараемся ясно представить себе, что именно истинное благо любви нем полюбившего Бога о своем творении во всекое время и при всяких условиях?

Сомнения человечества возникают из неправильного представления о человеке и о том, что такое "насушный хлеб," повседневные потребности и благосостояние. Прощение молитвы Господней, "Хлеб наш насущный даждь нам днесь," духовно неистовство Mrs. Eddy в Science and Health сформулировано образно: "Языки нам благодать твою на сей день, даждь нам хлеб духовный днесь." Человек в образе и подобии Божием духовен; поэтому потребности его и его благосостояние духовны. Единственно в чем нуждается человечество—это в благодати—в способности любить, понять, уважать, и

МАНКИНД anxiously concerns itself with what it calls its "daily bread," and often regards this question as a perplexing one. Under this heading it may classify all its most urgent or remote; food, raiment, and shelter. Not only so, but many regard the struggle as the inevitable result of the curse said to have been pronounced upon Adam: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Believing this, it is not surprising that mankind oftentimes meets with seeming failure in its efforts to gain what it terms a satisfactory competency.

This struggle for existence, however, is no part of God's plan for His creation. In the Bible we are told that "God is love." Christian Science accepts and elucidates this statement. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 332), "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation." It is unthinkable that God, who is Love, and Father and Mother, would abandon His creation and oblige it to shift for itself.

Does not Christ Jesus, Sermon on the Mount, especially that portion of it which is found in the sixth chapter of Matthew, furnish much that is helpful in dispelling doubts of God's loving care at all times and under all circumstances? In it Christ Jesus said, for instance, "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" Could anything be plainer? The Master's simple, everyday illustrations bring home to us the practical power of His teachings. Who has not watched and enjoyed the freedom of birds, and noted how their needs are met? Why do we not profit by these illustrations, and cease fearing and doubting? Why do we not strive to realize that Love's provision is always at hand for all of God's children?

Mankind's doubts arise from the wrong concept of man and of what constitutes "daily bread," and daily need and supply. The petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our

## The Spring Break-Up

It is all so big,  
No words of mine  
Can catch its tender tranquillity:  
When little summer brooks  
Rush clear  
And swift, like  
Those of Italian hills;  
When frogs make  
Slender silver sound,  
And the eaves drip  
Intermittently.  
From fast-departing snow.

—LORNA GREENE, in "Morning Moods and Other Poems."

That smell of snow  
And grass running down  
The hills together,  
In a mad search  
For spring.  
It is all too tranquil,  
Full of notes that  
Are neither black or white.  
For my poor fingers  
To put on paper,  
That once lived  
And breathed and knew,  
With such greater sympathy,  
This same gray world.

—LORNA GREENE, in "Morning Moods and Other Poems."

## Henley in the Middle Eighteen Hundreds

Early morning in Henley! From over the wooded hills in the east there comes a great flood of sunshine that lies warmly on the ruddy side of the old inn, on its evergreens, and on the slopes of sweet-scented magnolias, and sweetbrier and various blossoms that adorn the bank of the river. The river itself, lying apparently motionless between level and green meadows, has its blue surface marred here and there by a white ripple of wind; the poplars that stand on its banks are rustling in the breeze; there are swallows dipping and skimming about the old bridge, and ducks paddling along among the rushes and weeds, and cattle browsing in the deep green; and farther on, some high-lying stretches of ryegrass struck into long and silvery waves by the morning wind.

All the stir and motion of the new day have come upon us; and Henley, motionless in the past, with its town-hall shining brightly down its chief street and all its high clusters of old-fashioned houses backed by a fringe of dark-wooded hills, shows as much life and briskness as are usually seen in a quaint, small, old-fashioned English town. But where the silence and the stillness of the morning dwell is away up the reach of the river. Standing on the bridge, you see the dark blue stream, reflecting a thousand bright colours underneath the town, gradually becoming greyer in hue until it gets out amid the meadows and the woods; and then, with a bold white curve that is glimmering like silver in the north, it sweeps under the line of low, soft green hills that have grown pearly and grey in the tender morning mist. Bell is standing on the bridge, too. The Lieutenant has brought out her sketch-book, and has placed it on a stone parapet before her. But somehow, she seems disinclined to begin work this early on our journey; and, instead, her eyes are looking blankly and wistfully at the rich green meadows, and the red woods, and the long white reach of the river shining palely beneath the faint green heights in the north.

"Is Henley the prettiest town in the world, I wonder?" she said. "Yes, if you think so, Mademoiselle," replied von Rosen, gently. "From 'The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton,' by WILLIAM BAKER."

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,  
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations, should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid, at the following rates:  
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# HIGH MONEY RATES CHECK PRICE RISE

Stocks Lose Early Gains  
When Sharp Reaction  
Gets Under Way

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market displayed another complete reversal of form today, rallying briskly in the morning, under the leadership of the copper shares and then turning reactionary when the call money rate was marked up from 8 to 10 per cent.

Many of the early gains to 7 to 10 points were cancelled, and a long list of issues sold 1 to 5 points under yesterday's final quotations.

The rise in call money was accompanied by a moderate calling of loans, indicating the extreme sensitivity of the money market on the approach of heavy midmonth tax and Treasury financing demands.

Bankers recently have been showing a reluctance to replace called loans, and there has been a marked reduction in the supply coming here from outside sources. The recent decline in sterling here has also been a factor in the further American drain in British gold, but bankers believe the Bank of England would again increase its discount rate if such movement assumed large proportions.

Coppers made a good response to the Anaconda Copper Company's fabled debt retirement program, and the stock of the company rose 15 points to a new high at 340, and Anaconda ran up 4 1/2 points to a new peak at 152. The stock of the International Silver jumped 6 1/2 points to a new top at 150, and Associated Dry Goods, Cushman, Johns Manville and Stewart-Warner sold 4 to 5 points higher before the selling movement started.

Radio (old stock) was hammered down 7 points below last night's close to 33 1/2, duplicating yesterday's loss. Otis Elevator broke 5 points, and International Telephone, Pere Marquette, Spicer Manufacturing, International Harvester and Atlantic Coast Line, all sold 3 to 4 1/2 points below yesterday's final quotations.

There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. The weekly steel trade reviews continued optimistic. Iron ore reports from the Lake Superior district registered another gain in February, with steel production for the whole industry ranging from 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

National Bellas Hess announced the acquisition of 11 stores, and dividends were inaugurated on the common stock of the National Rubber-Machinery Company.

Losses were largely extended in the last hour when the Federal Reserve Bank lowered the discount rate 12 per cent, the highest since Jan. 2, and such representative issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors and General Electric turned heavy losers. Steel dropped 3 1/2 points to 151, and Radio (old) extended its loss to 18 points, touching 37 1/2, among issues losing 3 to 4 points were Allis-Chalmers, Dea-ware & Hudson, Packard, Chrysler, Western Union, Electric Auto Lite and Union Carbide. The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev.

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## BOSTON STOCKS

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Advertisements under this heading  
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view; overlooking tennis courts; with or with-  
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Mrs. Arthur Bradley  
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heating, gas fire; central; public garage near  
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Superior Board Residence  
Electric lighting, central heating, garage,  
large garden, 15, 57 & 59 Osborne Road  
Telephone Jeonard 906

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HULL—Miss Susan Mendenham House, 271  
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WANTED to purchase, cottage with  
few acres of land. Apply Box K-2106,  
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WHARFEDALE—Guests received in  
wharfedale, 31/2 acres of woodland,  
near quays, telephone, ideal for quiet  
study. Westwood Cottage, Ilkley.

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WANTED for end of March, cook and as-  
sistant cook, for large Manchester Institution;  
commencing salary £40 and £35 respectively;  
uniform provided; telephone for 350 daily; full  
particulars given and required. Box K-  
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YOUNG lady desires post as companion or  
companion help; good education, musical  
highest references; Christian Scientists pre-  
ferred. Box K-2108, The Christian Science  
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GLASGOW—Superior bed-sitting rooms; at-  
tention; hot water; electric light. MISS F.  
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"Economy with Efficiency"

**BLACKBURN**  
**F. RENDER**  
Cabinet Maker and  
Complete House Furnisher  
Cut Glass and Shelley China  
337 Whitegate Drive, Tel. 1244

**German-African**  
**Treaty Opposed**  
Britain Against Agreement  
That Customs Rebates Be  
Shared by Germany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The reason for British  
opposition to the much-discussed  
South African-German trade treaty,  
is explained in an interview by J.  
Moir McKenzie of the Overseas  
Organization of the Federation of British  
Industries.

The treaty, it may be recalled, pro-  
vides that while preferential  
customs rebates granted by South  
Africa to Britain are withheld from  
Germany, the latter country is to  
share in any future preferences on  
other lines of goods. The treaty has  
been ratified by the German Reichs-  
tag and comes before the South  
African House of Representatives and  
Senate between now and next  
June, when the elections are to take  
place.

"So far as can be seen," Mr. Mc-  
Kenzie said, "the position of British  
traders, provided the treaty is  
passed, would depend upon the main-  
tenance of the present preferences. If  
these were withdrawn, then Germany  
would have absolute equality with  
Great Britain in South African Union  
markets, and the situation there of  
British manufacturers might become  
serious. They now have certain pre-  
ferential rebates on textiles, hosiery,  
machinery, and rubber and electrical  
goods.

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Milliner  
10 Rawson Square, Bradford

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Footwear for the Whole Family  
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629 LEEDS ROAD

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Bouquets, Bradford

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Telephone 603  
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's  
Exclusive Footwear

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**Barlow & Taylor & Co.**  
Ltd.  
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS  
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS  
Unequaled for Household Linens  
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes  
Gentlemen's & Boys' Outfitters  
MARKET PLACE, DERBY

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Reliable Vegetable and  
Flower Seeds  
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Country House Plant, Church Lighting,  
Automobile Electrical Repairs  
Lenses, C.A.V. and Rotax Battery Service  
B.T.H. and Marelli Magneto Service  
Auto-Lite and De Jon Parts  
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**CRABTREE & HODGSON, Ltd.**  
offer First Stock of Handsome  
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guaranteed Finest Skins.  
Also a Charming Selection of Coats and  
Costumes, Ideal Spring and Summer  
Wear.

Macs for Rainy Days and Holidays  
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Phone 2681

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HALIFAX and DISTRICT  
For  
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K. QUEEN,  
SHOES  
**SEED BROS.**  
8 Crown St., Halifax

**Ladies' Exclusive Shoes**  
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6a Silver Street, Halifax  
Phone 4447

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22 ARCADE ROYALE

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DYERS & CLEANERS  
20 POWELL STREET  
give excellent service at very  
moderate rates.

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**England Robinson & Co.**  
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THE MODERN FIRM

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for  
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## England

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English and Foreign Fruiters  
Display of  
Choice Fruits and Vegetables  
Quick Delivery to All Parts of  
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FAMILY GROCERS  
Since 1840  
Cakes & Confectionery of  
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Humane Methods and service

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FINEST QUALITIES  
REASONABLE PRICES  
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

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Queen Parade, Tel. 2955  
Near Christian Science church and read-  
ing room; comfortable (3 rooms) for resi-  
dence or holidays; quiet room for read-  
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prietress: MISS C. E. WALKER.

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**W H T W A M**  
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QUALITY ECONOMY  
NEW MILL  
Economic Housewives shop with us, and  
obtain the best quality of Groceries and  
Provisions. If unable to call, please telephone  
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Footwear for the Whole Family  
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87 PROSPECT ST.  
SAVOY BUILDINGS  
Holderness Rd. and 5 Princess Avenue  
give excellent service at very  
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The Oldest Establishment in  
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Courtesy—Service—Value guaranteed

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2 MARKET STREET  
LEEDS

**MAWMACK LTD**  
8, 10 NEW BRIGGATE LEEDS  
GLASS & CHINA  
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre  
High-Class Furs  
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Best of Quality, Value & Taste  
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**HABERDASHERY**  
**ART WORK—BAGS**  
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Belfast Linen Warehouse Ltd.  
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Coloured Turkish Bath Towels  
Size 24 x 48 ins. 2/9 each  
Helo, Blue, Green, Rose, Gold  
Soft and Absorbent

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Give excellent service at very moderate rates.  
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All makes of Gramophones & Records.  
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stand for all that is best in  
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Frocks which are "Just a little dif-  
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THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES  
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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S  
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Soft and Absorbent

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See Our Advertisement on Another  
Page of This Issue

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MILLINERY—GOWNS  
SPORTS WEAR  
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Hairdressing in all its phases  
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for  
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All makes of Gramophones & Records.  
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All Fancy Work Hand Done  
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Luncheons, Dinners, Parties of every  
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**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS**  
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Footwear for the Whole Family  
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Limited  
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL  
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In the north of England the  
word Fashion and the name of  
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Over 100 Years of Progress  
**WOOLLRIGHT**  
Frocks which are "Just a little dif-  
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FIRST FOR FASHIONS,  
FABRICS, FURNITURE,  
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THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES  
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VISIT  
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In pleasant surroundings you may have  
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CHARLES A. GOW  
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## Industrial Heads of New India Provide Model Housing Units

How Certain Mill Owners Under New Conditions Provide Homes for the Native Workers Who Cling to Tradition in Midst of a Changing World

By AGNES RUSH BURR

INDIA is and has been from time immemorial an agricultural land; but today modern industry is reaching its shores, and mills and factories are springing up in increasing numbers in and around its principal rivers. This means a change in the Indian mode of living and as the Indian clings persistently to tradition and custom, the employer of labor in India is confronted with the problem not only of organizing and successfully conducting a business, but of caring for his employees in a far more comprehensive way than is necessary in the United States.

Along the Hooghly River below Calcutta are India's famous jute mills. The world's largest supply of jute comes from this section and the mills line the banks for miles. But the scene is vastly different from the usual industrial one of this character. Instead of unsightly railroad tracks, piles of coal, belching chimneys, and motley buildings, there are lovely green lawns and shrubbery sloping to the water's edge, piers that look as if they might be used for luxurious yachts, and buildings that resemble beautiful summer homes more than the domicile of whirling mills. Perhaps here and there, you may see one that is ugly, but in the main the river bank presents a beautiful spectacle of large, fine buildings, trees, shrubbery, lawns, graceful piers with, in the background, a tall smokestack that is in no way obtrusive.

Thousands of Indian workers—These mills employ thousands of Indian workers. You see them in the offices, in the many buildings grouped about, pushing hand trucks on the narrow railways that run between the godowns, the warehouses are called. In certain sections by themselves are women workers busily engaged sewing bags that are turned out here by the thousands, while playing about them are small children, the usual Indian village of thatched mud huts. But as you go about one of the big plants that covers some 30 acres and that is representative of many, you soon discover the answer to your inquiry.

Pleasantly removed from the factory buildings are rows and rows of neat homes with cemented streets, or board sidewalks leading to them. Down the center of each one of these rows walks runs in a cement gutter a sparkling stream into which the Indians dip their feet as they walk about or before entering their homes, for the Indian dearly loves water for ablution purposes. These homes are of brick, whitewashed, and have tile roofs. You peer inside one and see the usual square room with mud and fireplaces. Through in some one corner is the Indian bed of broad tape stretched across a wooden frame. About the fireplace are brass or earthen vessels for their simple household tasks. On one side stands the inevitable iron bedstead, the social belongings are kept, and if the occupants of this room number a musical member perhaps a drum or other musical instrument. Homes with several rooms are provided for large families. Through in some respects these houses resemble the home familiar and loved by the Indians, they are far better built, more cleanly and sanitary. The Indian of this class usually lives in a mud hut with thatched roof, no windows, and often an entrance so low he has to stoop to get in. So that these houses are palatial compared with his customary quarters.

Electric light is provided free, and there is plenty of artesian water. This water alone is an incalculable blessing, for in his village home the water used for drinking and cooking often comes from a scum-covered pond. The light, too, of the village domicile is apt to be a wick floating in a shallow vessel of oil which provides plenty of smoke but little illumination.

For the Bazaar or Market—Within the section set apart for the homes is a big, open square for the bazaar or market. Around this are arranged stores, the whole place being cemented and sanitary. Vegetables, fruit, fish and other edibles are brought fresh every morning. Other wares are also sold. Weights, measures and business methods are under careful supervision of the mill company, so that prices are just and transactions honest. The place is bright with glowing oranges, sunny melons, red tomatoes, green peaches, dusky brown eggplants, gleaming brass, dull oil tones of red earthenware, brilliant turbans, and the red, white, blue and lavender of Indian dress. The eye feasts on the color with the vivid blue sky overhead, the soft creamy tone of cement walls for a background, and the constant movement of the Indian throng as it weaves in and out looking at goods and purchasing supplies.

Seven thousand people are housed and cared for in this place, both Muhammadans and Hindus, who live and work here side by side quite amicably. Mosques are provided for the Muhammadans, and a temple for the Hindus. Each sect also has its own schools for the children.

Five big tanks or pools, clear and sparkling under the blue sky add beauty to the picture and provide facilities for bathing and laundry work, for the Indian bath many times a day and beats his clothes clean on the banks of a pool or stream. Golf links, tennis courts, beautiful gardens and recreational grounds for the children and the superintendents, clerks and others of the higher grade workers, form a simple game are at hand. A staff of 29 sweepers whose sole work is to keep the place clean maintain it in spick-and-span order. Along the river bank are the homes of the superintendents, clerks and others of the higher grade workers. Everything possible for the comfort, health and happi-

## BRITISH COMMITTEE REPORTS ON STRESSES

Systematic Tests Are Made on 52 Bridges

LONDON—The hammer blow delivered by a train in crossing a railway bridge is described in a report by a committee under Sir Alfred Ewing set up by the British Government to study stresses in such cases.

The committee carried out systematic tests on 52 bridges of various types, with spans ranging from 16½ feet to 345 feet. It was early realized that, except in very short bridges, the effects chiefly requiring study were those which came from an approximate synchronism between the hammer blow of the locomotive and the natural period of oscillation of the bridge carrying the load.

The name hammer blow is applied to the pulsating variations of pressure that occur between the wheels of a locomotive and the rails, arising out of want of balance.

The great importance of designing engines to reduce the hammer blow is emphasized, and a distinct advantage is claimed in this respect in the use of three or four cylinders rather than two in the construction of heavy locomotives.

## HOLLAND TO LEARN OF CONDITIONS ABROAD

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—AMSTERDAM, March 5.—The Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences has informed the Board of the Society Dutch Central Institute for knowledge of foreign countries, that he is in the efforts of the society to found a central institution, with the object of gathering and spreading objective and truthful communications and information regarding social, political and economic institutions and conditions abroad.

The Minister showed himself willing to give his full cooperation to the realization of this plan. The envoys of some big nations have also expressed their full appreciation and have promised every assistance.

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## DAILY FEATURES



Who: JOHN PAUL JONES.  
Where: Scotland, the United States and France.  
When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: An American naval officer who played a dramatic part in the War of American Independence. The boy, son of a Scottish gardener, was apprenticed to a shipmaster and so acquired a taste for the sea. At 17 he had become second mate on one of his master's ships, and a little later sailed as first mate on a vessel engaged in the slave trade. But the task was abhorrent to him, so he embarked on another ship to return to England. During the voyage the command fell unexpectedly into his hands and he brought the ship safely to port. But then John Paul suddenly surrendered his command, went to America and there disappeared. When he reappeared, he had acquired the new surname of Jones, he was no longer a Scotsman but an American.

Thus, when war broke out between England and her colonies, John Paul Jones was ready; the Continental Congress gave him the command of a first lieutenant. After a period of activity in American waters, he was sent to France to announce the surrender of Burgoyne. After that he busied himself making surprise attacks and harassing shipping along the coasts of England and Scotland. He would appear suddenly in remote harbors which had been familiar to him since childhood. And victory seemed always to walk abreast of him.

In 1779, having the rank of commodore, Jones was in command of five vessels, but in the historic encounter of Flamborough Head, he was deserted by all except two small vessels with which to meet two greatly superior British vessels. Nevertheless, he triumphed. The hero was received cordially at several European courts. He was decorated, too, by Louis XVI of France and by the American Congress. His later years were spent in France. He was a fascinating and a somewhat mysterious character, absolutely fearless.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Does Cecil B. DeMille consider that the "talkies" are here to stay?—*News Section* 20
2. Who, according to Prof. Einstein, is "the Voltair of our day"?—*World's Great Capitals* 20
3. How many calls are made for motion picture "extras" daily? How many of these would-be actors are available?—*Odds and Ends* 20
4. What is wrong with this: "Your order came today and same was shipped at once"?—*Better Business Letters* 20
5. Should vinegar be used in a salad containing cabbage?—*Women's Enterprises* 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

Ardoir

This spelling of the word has been common since the sixteenth century, but the English clung to and prefer "ardour." Both spellings are pronounced alike.

Although derived from the Latin verb *ardere*, "to burn," our sense of ardor has been influenced by the Italian *ardore*, "to dare," the two ideas fitting nicely into each other. The primary meaning of ardor was fierce or burning heat as concerning fire or flame. Its secondary and most used significance is figurative, denoting warmth of emotion, fervent desire, zeal or eagerness. Formerly the word referred to evil or reckless efforts but now, happily, it indicates only generous and noble impulses.

"Fervor" is used most often to suggest devotion and piety, while ardor is the wave of emotion which accomplishes something by its eagerness and intensity. "Enthusiasm" seems to embrace ideals or causes in its zeal, ardor is primarily individualistic, its warmth surrounds one object or one person. The first syllable of ar-dor is stressed, a sounding as in arm, o as in maker. The inquiry was pursued with ardor and perseverance.

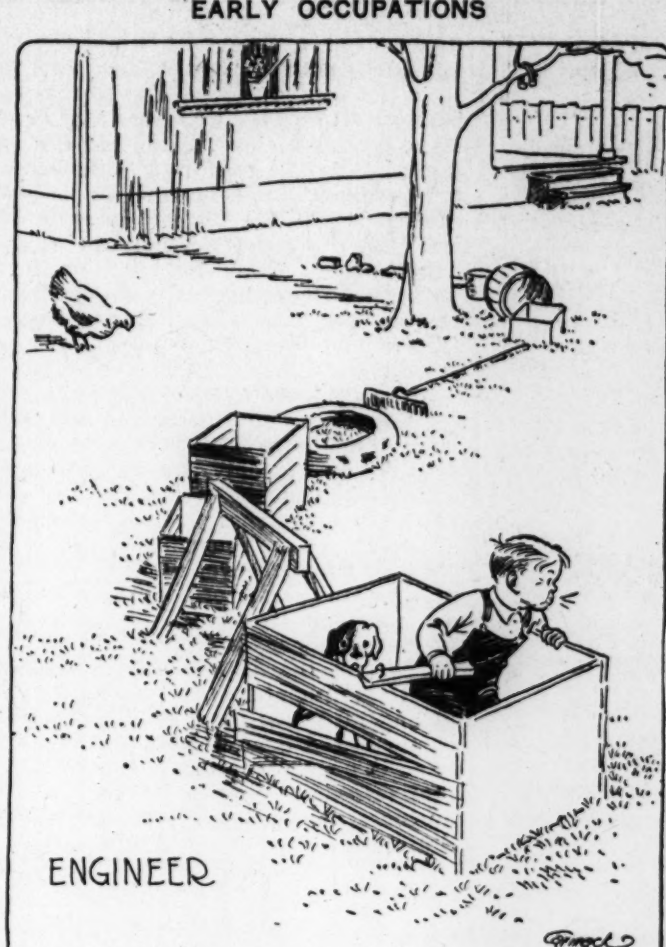
Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

George Gershwin: "It is not the few knowing ones whose opinions make any work of art great; it is the judgment of the great mass that finally decides."

Sir William Bragg: "A universe whose laws we can interpret and understand . . . implies a Supreme Thinker."

Roy L. Smith: "No man is ready for praise who cannot stand honest criticism."



ENGINEER  
The Children's Corner

## "That Trip Was Soon Over"

EVERY year, just as dwellers on Boston Common, reading the clear skies and sniffing the air of late February, begin to dream of tulips in the Public Garden and of swelling sap in the sugar maples, Old Man Winter delivers several tons of snow. It is evenly spread over walks and turf and trees—a very neat job of delivering, in fact—and really is not unwelcome.

At least the Commoners who court

came to the brow of the hill. He stopped, puzzled. What were those two long smooth tracks through the snow, down over the hill?

As the others came up, he caught sight of two long stick-like objects lying in the tracks. He walked up to them. He put one foot on one of them and the other foot on another, and suddenly he began to move. The two sticks slid. And with the old squirrel standing on them, away they flew. Loud shouts of approval went up from his two friends and from Mrs. Scroggins.

Like the wind went Scroggins. His high silk hat flew off. His tippet streamed out behind. Faster and faster, down the hill and over the level space beyond.

Then something happened, just what no one will ever know. Perhaps the two stick-like objects became slightly mixed.

Anyway it was sudden. And Mr. Scroggins was far from being prepared for it. So unprepared was he, in fact, that he shot forth from the two sticks as though he were a ball thrown by a baseball pitcher. Through the air went the gallant old squirrel. And since he could stay in the air only a certain length of time, he ended up by plunging head first into the soft snow. It flurried up from him just as the spray dashes from a ship. For a second or so he completely disappeared. The snow stirred. Up rose Scroggins. But instead of his usual self, he was a snow squirrel. Snow clung to his head. Snow powdered his swiftness. Snow was all over his waistcoat, his legs, his arms.

Great shouts went up from Florrie, Fib and even from Mrs. Scroggins. They shrieked with delight. Nothing so amusing had happened, it seemed to them, in many a day.

And Scroggins smiled. Then he laughed. And the laugh was powdered with snowflakes.

As he tottered back up the hill, Florrie, winking one eye and looking straight ahead with the other, said more to herself than to the world, "Well, that trip was soon over."

Like the Wind Went Scroggins. His High Silk Hat Flew Off. His Tippet Streamed Out Behind.

for anything—Florrie the pigeon, Fib the sparrow and Mr. Scroggins the old squirrel—do not look on late snows with unwelcome eyes. It means frolics and happy hours of watching the new world which has been molded out of the white flakes.

All day and most of a night it had snowed. Mr. Scroggins looked out at the dazzling whiteness with snapping eyes.

"My dear," he said to Mrs. Scroggins, "we must get out into it soon."

She agreed that his idea was sound. So soon it was.

Tipped and warmly gloved, the Scrogginses fairly scampered as they left their home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) and made their way down the freshly cleared board walks.

Here was Florrie, almost jovial, although her right eye did wink slightly as she saw the two old dandies skipping along like squirrels or two years. Here was Fib, chattering and hopping excitedly, darting his little beak into the flakes and fairly screeching with pleasure.

They all set off for the hill overlooking Charles Street, chattering and romping, throwing snow and darting off into it, to be almost covered in the thick blanket.

Mr. Scroggins ran ahead as they

came to the brow of the hill. He stopped, puzzled. What were those two long smooth tracks through the snow, down over the hill?

As the others came up, he caught sight of two long stick-like objects lying in the tracks. He walked up to them. He put one foot on one of them and the other foot on another, and suddenly he began to move. The two sticks slid. And with the old squirrel standing on them, away they flew. Loud shouts of approval went up from his two friends and from Mrs. Scroggins.

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Record only  
the Sunny Hours

## Relief Work

(From the Boston Herald)

North Saugus, Mass.

WHEN the North Saugus home of John Reilly and his 11 children was burned down Thursday night, John believed that his troubles had only begun. For, in addition to providing a home for his family, he also had the problem of furnishing it.

But John has neighbors, and good-hearted ones, too. They banded together and decided to act, with the following result:

Bernard Corbett, a business man of Saugus, donated a house in North Saugus, rent free, to be occupied by the Reillys until they get upon their feet.

The entire district was searched for spare furniture and within a few hours, beds, chairs, tables and everything else that goes to make the home complete was moved into the house donated by Mr. Corbett. Women who had been knitting quilts, cozy quilts and other practical home furnishings, immediately donated them.

Before the night was out, John Reilly, his wife and their 11 children were installed in the new home, fully furnished, even to the wood and coal in the bins in the cellar. It was a sample of practical relief work.

## Bird Released

FROM a number of sources, thanks to alert and co-operative "Sundialers," have come reports of the bird incident at Macomb, Ill. A sparrow had hopped upon the axle of a box car on which were a few drops of moisture congealed, perhaps, from the steam of a passing locomotive. There the bird sat until the tip of its tail and one foot were frozen fast. When the train started to move, round and round went the bird-set loop the loop experience dictated by circumstances and not pleasure. Fortunately a trainman observed the bird; the engine was stopped, and a warm rag from the fireman thawed the bird from the axle.

## Quotation for Today

OUR times of testing will come no often and no more violently than they are needed to make us listen and obey.—JANSON

## In Lighter Vein

Just Sense

Young Man: "If I may ask, what is the secret of your wealth?"

Perfume Manufacturer: "Why, I just proved that scents certainly do make dollars."

London Calling

"I'll tell you what, Muriel, I'll have six whacks at mine, then you have six whacks at yours."

The Feeding Fart

Pat had seen nearly every clock in the place, but had discarded all of them as not being good enough for his purpose. The patient shopman had exhausted his whole stock except a few cuckoo clocks, so he brought one forward as a last resource.

"I'll show you what they do," said the salesman, and he set the hands at 12 o'clock, when the door flew open and the cuckoo thrust its head out and cuckooed. Pat was impressed.

"Well, how do you like that?" asked the salesman. "That's a staggerer for you, isn't it?"

"Faith and I should think it is! It's trouble enough to remember to wind it without having to think of feedin' the bird,"—*Montreal Star*.

## Compression

Fishing develops reticence. Two friends had fished the same stream for many years, yet their common interest had not developed a taste for even small talk. They met one morning and one greeted the other:

"Going?"

"Any?"

"Some."

## Cutting Corners

"Petrol has gone down."

"Yes, I am so pleased!"

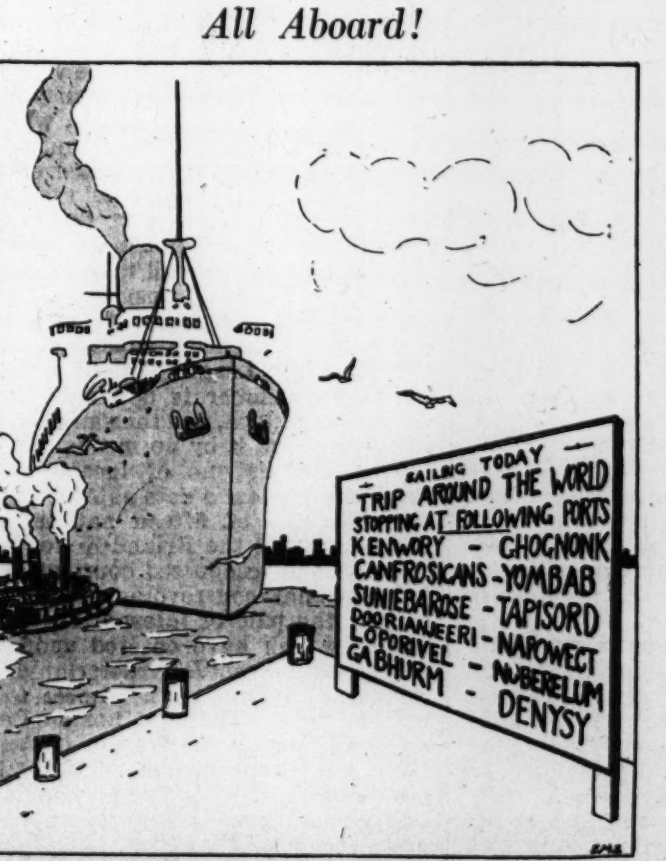
"Are you buying a car?"

"No, I am going to clean my gloves."—*Guerin Machine, Milan*.

## Covering Ground

"How did the new car behave on your vacation?"

"Splendidly. We averaged five antique shops to the gallon."—*Washington Star*.



This Ship in Its Trip Around the World Will Stop at Prominent Seaports on Each Continent. Can You Arrange the Letters in the Names of These Ports and Find the Correct Names? The First Port, for Example, Is New York.

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CANFRANCISCO - YOMBAB  
SUNIBARISE - TAPISORD  
DORRMEERI - NAROWET  
LOPPELVEL - NUBRELLUM  
GABURIM - DENYSY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Mexico at the Crossroads

IS THE armed uprising in Mexico to be a revolution or merely a revolt? The answer largely depends upon whether it is actuated by a unifying patriotic motive or by separating selfish ambitions. So far unity of action has been shown in the simultaneous coups in the widely separated states of Vera Cruz and Sonora. Unity of purpose is not so clear. A pronouncement issued by Gov. Fausto Topete of Sonora demands that "perpetuation in office cease," and declares Calles, the former President, is still the actual head of the Government. This is an attempt to revive the "no re-election" cry which was a feature of the Madero revolution that overthrew Diaz after three decades of re-election.

The rebels cannot charge Calles with seeking re-election, but they claim he has in effect perpetuated his rule through Portes Gil, the Provisional President, and through the National Revolutionary Party which he has organized since his retirement last November. The only other purpose so far indicated by the insurgents is disclosed in Governor Topete's first decree after announcing his break with the Federal Government. It annuls the national laws regulating the activities of the Roman Catholic clergy. This is connected with the report that the rebel movement is in the interest of Gilberto Valenzuela, former Minister to Great Britain, who recently appealed for Roman Catholic support of his presidential candidacy. The Federal Government has repeatedly referred to recurrent outbreaks in the last two years as the "Catholic rebellion."

Another factor known to affect the situation is the Obregonistas' growing dissatisfaction with the leaning which Calles has manifested toward Labor, and particularly toward Luis M. Morones, head of CROM, the Mexican branch of the American Federation of Labor. Some of the agrarian elements have been alienated by this rift, and it is notable that nearly all the leaders of the present movement are men formerly close to General Obregon. This, however, is largely a personal controversy and hardly affords grounds for a great political overturning.

Mexico stands at the crossroads. What it most needs, perhaps, is free elections. The orderly transfer of office from Calles to Portes Gil—a civilian—and the present Government's action in permitting political exiles to return and openly denounce its rule in their campaigns had indicated some progress in that direction. Therefore, the responsibility rests now upon those who have resorted to arms to prove that no better recourse remained to them. Unless they can do so, public opinion may well decide against them. If backed by it, the Government appears able to weather the storm. In that event it may be demonstrated that armed strength alone can no longer rule below the Rio Grande. That would be a revolution worth while. Sooner or later the lesson of moderation must be learned, both by those in power and by those out of power. Violence breeds violence. Today's revolution—if it be such—is designed to overturn a Government which itself proudly claims the title, "revolutionary."

It has been said that a nation gets the kind of government it deserves. The next few weeks should show whether Mexico deserves anything better than "caudillismo"—the rule of military chieftains.

### The Lame Duck Session Departs

"TAKE nothing back!" cried Vice-President Dawes at the conclusion of the last legislative day of the Seventieth Congress, just before the inauguration of President Hoover. He was referring to his repeated declaration that the Senate should revise its rules and institute some form of effective cloture that would shut off too eloquent members and prevent filibusters. Mr. Dawes' record is at least consistent. First, when he was sworn in, in 1924; again at the end of the stormy filibuster and all-night sessions in 1927; and now as he leaves office, he has pointed out that the Senate is, and remains, the only great legislative body in the world where a minority can prevent a majority from bringing a given matter to a vote. Two methods have been proposed for keeping the Senate's oratory within bounds. One is the Dawes plan for a change in Senate rules that could be invoked by a majority vote to cut off filibusters. Another plan is the more far-reaching but perhaps more satisfactory proposal of George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, which has several times passed the Senate, for an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the Lame Duck session altogether. This would remove two archaisms in the present senatorial procedure.

In the first place, it would eliminate filibusters by providing two equal sessions of Congress, either of which could be extended to run a full year if necessary. Since the filibuster, in its essence, is a method of talking against time and is only effective when a definite day and hour has been set in advance for adjournment, the Norris plan would accomplish its first object of preventing such dilatory tactics.

Secondly, and equally important, the Norris amendment would cut down the extraordinarily long interval now existing between the election of a new Congress and its taking office. In every other great democracy a national referendum is

followed, as a matter of course, by the almost immediate convening of the new Parliament. Not so in the United States. The November election is long past, but the Congress that has remained in power up to now is the old Congress, containing many "lame duck" members defeated at the polls who continued to pass legislation though repudiated by the electors. Except for Mr. Hoover's extra session, the new Seventy-first Congress would not normally be convened until next December, thirteen months after its election, at a time when many of the representatives would already be preparing to enter the preprimary fight for their own re-election!

Although important legislation was caught in the jam at the end of the Seventieth Congress, while other vital bills were compromised unreservedly as the only possible hope of securing action, yet congestion was far less severe than two years ago. That was a supreme illustration of what short sessions and filibusters can accomplish. A deadlock over a bill caused two groups of senators to talk for hour after hour on wholly extraneous matters, and as a result the great second deficiency appropriation bill, which had no part in the dispute, failed to pass, leaving the Government in the humiliating position of having no funds for scores of officers and departments. A condition where such a crisis can arise is an extraordinary anomaly in a nation that prides itself upon its efficiency in private business. As affairs are at present, the United States is living in an airplane age, but with legislative rules that antedate the steam engine.

### What Is Democracy?

AS EVENTS, in orderly sequence, led up to the retirement of Calvin Coolidge and the inauguration of Herbert Hoover as President of the United States, there never was the slightest indication, outwardly at least, that even the partisan most bitterly opposed to the election of the incoming Chief Executive entertained any thought that the decision rendered in November last might be set aside. The verdict stood as the definite pronouncement of a majority of the voters of the country, and as such was accepted by the unsuccessful minority as well as by the millions of qualified electors who took no part in the processes of selection.

It may be said, therefore, that a nation which thus functions in its most vital and important operations deserves and rightly receives a place on the roll of democracies. It having by constitutional provision arranged to delegate to those selected as executives and administrators the authority actually vested in the individuals comprising the body politic, the transfer of power, both executive and legislative, is automatically transferred from the old to the new.

No seriously disposed person in the United States, whatever may be his prejudices, political or otherwise, will venture the assertion that the orderly processes might have been reversed had the November election resulted differently. Within comparatively recent years there have been complete changes in administration in Washington. The slate has been washed clean more than once, and with the exception of the 1876 election, when the result was declared only after long delay, the orderly processes have not been threatened with interruption.

With a deep sense of gratitude the people of the United States compare their own procedure with that in less fortunate countries where no really clear ideal of democratic government has been imposed upon the consciousness of the majority. In Mexico, at the moment, the authority of the established order is threatened by an assertive and aggressive minority, unwilling to accept as supreme the authority which has been delegated by the voting majority. The need is that there be gained there a clearer conception of democracy as an institution and a better understanding of the rules of the game. The form of government counts for but little unless those responsible for its maintenance have established it as a true expression of their own ideals.

### Briand Asks the Question

A FEW minutes before the French Parliament ratified the Pact of Paris by the overwhelming vote of 570 to 12, M. Briand addressed this remark to his colleagues:

Some day it may happen that one of these signatories may break his word. On its side the League will be at work. And does anyone here for a moment imagine that the United States, custodian of this pact, will permit the means to be supplied to such a country to perpetrate its crime? For my part I believe that there, as everywhere, there will be such a revolt of the popular conscience as to compel any and every government to act in the faith and spirit of the pact.

M. Briand poses the inevitable question, and as one of the original sponsors of this treaty and as its co-negotiator with Frank B. Kellogg, it is with entire propriety that he voices an inquiry as to what will be the likely policy of the United States with respect to a nation which has gone to war in violation of their mutual pact. The question should, however, be addressed not alone to the United States but to all the nations of the world, for the members of the League of Nations themselves are not in agreement upon the attitude which they will take with respect to a country which has transgressed the Covenant. Theoretically the Council, if it were able to reach a unanimous decision, would determine such a policy for the League, but by official interpretation no member is bound by the Council's recommendations, and thus any concerted international action is by no means assured.

The issue is one of incalculable moment. Prior to so recent a date as Aug. 27, 1928, when the delegates of fifteen nations gathered in Paris to initial the Briand-Kellogg treaty, war stood as the recognized court of last resort in international controversy. Today war stands outside the pale of international law, and the powers which have entered upon this solemn pledge must eventually determine what policy they shall pursue with respect to a warring nation. Article 16 of the League Covenant and its qualifying interpretation contemplate that the peace-pursuing members of the League cannot look with indifference upon war. The Capper and Porter resolutions now before Congress recognize that the United States, no less, cannot look with indifference upon war. The question is one which must be approached from the viewpoint of open-minded inquiry, not with

dogmatic preconceptions, and it is better that the nations should examine it and seek agreement during the clear-sighted days of peace, rather than delay until the strain of emergency seeks to bend their views with fear and distrust.

### Canada Looks Up

CANADA has a story of notable prosperity to tell the world through the medium of its budget as well as through the encouraging statement of the progress recently made by the Canadian National Railways. The main features of the budget included a reduction in the national debt, amounting to nearly \$70,000,000, a prospect of lower taxation, a substantial increase in estimated revenues for 1929 and a favorable trade balance of over \$154,000,000 for the first ten months of the fiscal year.

Added to this propitious outlook is the report of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National Railway system, which is sufficiently promising to cause its shareholders (the Canadian people) of this, the greatest government-owned line in the world, to heave a sigh of relief. When the Dominion took over the enormous obligations of the several companies now constituting the national system, covering 22,729 miles (some of which were little better than financial wrecks), the most cheerful Mark Tapley of them all could only look upon their enforced undertaking as a white elephant. This mythical beast is, however, turning out a very lively animal indeed, and the friends of public ownership in Canada are correspondingly gratified.

In a nutshell, the position is that net earnings were increased by nearly \$13,000,000; the gross earnings were \$276,631,000 and the operating ratio was reduced by some 3 per cent. When Canada took over the various railways several years ago, it had to assume obligations of \$3,000,000,000 and in this connection one Canadian paper says: "Much of this Canada will have to credit to experience and write it off the books of the Canadian National." In spite of this heavy load the system is declared to be in a most prosperous condition, the surplus for the railway year of 1928 being about \$7,000,000 after paying all charges, with the exception of interest due the Government.

Canada is unquestionably on the high road to an even greater prosperity than ever before, a prosperity well earned by its hardy sons, who have pre-eminently shown patience, endurance and vision in the building up of their fair Dominion.

### The Awakening Month

AS AN old saying has it, "Spring has come when you can place your foot on three daisies at once." According to this token, spring, in the North at least, has not arrived, any more than day is abroad at the first touch of dawn; but March, none the less, is the awakening month. While as yet the dislodged and unquiet winter lingers, spring is pulsing out of the waking earth.

He who is acquainted even a little with nature's manners has observed that the sun has already covered nearly one-half of its northward course along the hill-top horizon; and he therefore knows that somewhere the "chaste snowdrop, venturous harbinger of spring," has responded to the sun's call: while the first birds have variously warbled the announcement of their arrival from the South. Few there are who do not find the wakening of the year full of interest, with its symbols of happy renewals.

Even if one may not yet have seen the first yellow crocuses in a garden plot of fresh young grass, a dozen white and purple ones, blooming in a bowl of moss, on one's desk, aver that flowers know their cycles and bloom when it is timely for them to do so. The more venturesome trees have already enveloped themselves in elusive atmospheres of yellowish green; the bare branches of the aspen show color under their bark; and shrubs are industriously painting their stocks with unmistakable tones of purple or red, for trees and shrubs are in their own way preparing to welcome spring.

According to the climate, east, west, north, south, nature lovers are eagerly watching the signs of oncoming beauty. Its message is felt in the keen, fresh winds that blow, perhaps, over fast melting snow. The welcome light comes a little earlier in the mornings and falls more lingeringly upon the furrows that someone in some sunny clime may be turning in his field.

There may be interruptions and apparent delays even after color and song have given the signals of spring's approach. There may be a few farewell appearances of blizzards, and some icy pavements. But these will quickly pass, for each day the warming sun, speeding northward, speaks from a lesser distance to responsive trees and fields; each evening's horizon is recording the northward flowing afterglow, in banners of crimson and mauve and gold. It may not yet be spring, but

Some springy shrub, a scarlet gash on the grayness, Climbs, flaming, over the melting snows.

### Editorial Notes

Yellow in Florida denotes wealth just as much as that color means gold in the Klondike and ripening grain the world over. Florida's recent Orange Festival displayed this wealth of fruit, all in shades of yellow: Eleven varieties of oranges, six of grapefruit, three of lemons, two of tangerines, three of kumquats; also limes, shaddockes, limequats, calamondines, mandarins, tangeloes, and loquats.

When the engineers say that 8,000,000,000 tin cans were used last year in the United States they really mean "tinned" cans, for the cans in question are only thinly coated with tin. Tin is quite expensive, being quoted around fifty cents a pound, while copper costs but eighteen cents a pound. A curious characteristic of tin is that it emits a peculiar squeak when bent.

Right in the midst of the Hoover inaugural, but not a part of it; this was the unenviable lot of the citizens of Washington, who were denied the right of voting for either Mr. Hoover or Governor Smith.

To the baseball fan, spring will come when the teams start northward.

### Kansas Sunshine

THE traveler to the Southwest by the Santa Fé spends the greater part of a day in crossing the State of Kansas. He will, perhaps, recall that in the geography of his youth this great prairie state, 400 miles in length by 200 broad, almost a perfect rectangle, was the measure for all other states of the Union; all were judged large or small according to the ratio which their area bore to Kansas with its 80,000 square miles, an area larger than all New England and larger than several of the European states. To cross its vast extent from east to west is indeed a day's journey.

On a mid-February day we pulled out of Kansas City, Mo., and in a few minutes, having extricated ourselves from the tangle of tracks which make this one of the great railroad centers of the country, straightened out our course and headed to the West in almost a direct line across the State. The traveler who finds interest in every country he traverses is more than likely to contrast the present journey with some past experience. And so, as we sped away over the level miles of plains, we recall the last time we made the journey in May, when the earth was clothed in new green, the air thrilled with the songs of feathered hosts, and all the world seemed to rejoice. But even now the dim landscape contains much of interest, and it has, withal, under the full sunshine of a cloudless day, a beauty that is unmistakable.

Along the creeks which wind their devious way across the level miles grow white-barked cottonwoods and stately sycamores, so light in color that to New England eyes they might easily pass for white birches. Elm and oak stand in the lowlands, and stretches of well-grown forest, planted by the first homesteaders, dot the landscape. One misses, above all else, the evergreens of New England. No pine or spruce, no fir or hemlock, lends its somber green to the monotonous dun of the landscape. In the distance the cottonwoods present a soft gray appearance, almost like Corot's silvery foliage of the French spring. But much as we should like to believe that the transforming magic of the oncoming season is already at work, we are constrained to believe that the delicate shade is but the color of the bare branches seen en masse.

Stretching away in countless miles, the fields of winter wheat are just taking on the first faint touch of green, and even now along the hedges where the melting snowbanks lie the emerald of spring catches the eye. To be sure, in many fields of last year's corn, shocks stand disheveled and sagging; while in others, where stalks stand ungathered, the long blades bleached and lifeless flap idly in the breeze. Herds of fine cattle, mostly the square-bodied Herefords, feed upon the dry cornstalks and the stacks of straw which surround the farmsteads. Bins of golden corn like huge pumpkins stand beside the red barns, and fat swine—red Jerseys—root complacently in the black soil.

An air of prosperity pervades the country, and there are few signs of poverty. We believe that Longfellow's characterization of the countryside at Grand Pré, "There

the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance," may be an accurate estimate of the conditions of the sturdy farmers of the Kansas plains: poor, that is, in the sense of wealth as accumulated in the great centers of the country; rich in the abundance which makes available the solid comforts of life, the comforts which spell general well-being.

We miss the birds. Although scanning the flying landscape for hours, our eyes have been rewarded with but scanty representation of the feathered hosts which in a few brief weeks, coming up in great waves from the Southland, will take possession of farm and ranch, of village and city park, will infest the groves and thickets along the creeks, pouring out a continuous chorus of happy melody as they settle down for the season's work. Almost inestimable is the economic benefit of these friends of man in the service they render the farmer in protecting his crops. And now with the additional protection provided by the Norbeck Bill just passed by a wise Congress, the service rendered will be greater than ever.

Grasshoppers, from depredation of which Kansas has at times so greatly suffered, will cease to be a menace when the protection of birds is really adequate. Small bands of crows hunt for stray kernels in the abandoned fields, and now and then a meadow lark springs up and hurries away from the noisy train in direct flight. These are the songful meadow larks which in vocal ability greatly surpass their eastern congeners. Stray mourning doves quarter the sky, and now and then a marsh hawk is seen skimming over the sodden field.

But as the search brings little reward, we are content to view the landscape as a whole and dwell upon the colorful history of this State, whence have gone forth throughout the Nation so many of the sound qualities which have built the nobility of American manhood and womanhood. The early struggles of Kansas against the blighting hand of slavery, as well as her early and earnest efforts to throw off that other blighting curse, the evil of strong drink, are outstanding examples of the type of citizenry that has been reared under the blue which bends above these level plains.

The plains of Kansas, no less than the granite hills and rock-ribbed shores of New England, have contributed their full share to the development of idealism of the type which we have come to denominate as "Americanism." These thoughtful farmers, apart from the busy centers of the country, have thought through many of the great problems which have faced the country, and have played no small part in furnishing practical solutions for them.

Meantime the long shadows of the straw stack and cottonwood bespeak a westerling sun; and as the lord of day moves serenely to his setting, the stark fields are bathed in a rosy light. A great sense of peace and quiet seems to settle upon the earth, and we plunge along into the night, marveling at the immensity of the country and dreaming of the great West that still lies yonder.

A. F. G.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### "Reorganizing the State Department"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading the editorial entitled "Reorganizing the State Department" which appeared in the Monitor of February 19. I am sure that every newspaper in the United States would either publish this editorial or write one itself on the same subject, because if this were done that great weapon "public opinion" would in a very short time bring pressure to bear upon the Government to hasten the reorganization of this "neglected branch of the Federal Government."

I have resided in the Latin countries for the last thirty years, during which time, I regret to say, the diplomatic and consular officials of the United States have not always been what I felt they should have been, in view of the fact that they were representing a country that could well afford to have a much more capable and efficient class of men as a whole. In the past it is a well-known fact that, especially in the diplomatic corps, only wealthy men or political favorites were named to represent the United States. I can recall many instances where I was absolutely ashamed of the men who were supposed to be representing my people, but I am pleased to say that there has been a very marked improvement during the last ten years both in the diplomatic and consular services. Nevertheless, the "disagreeable" fact remains that American representatives in both departments are the poorest paid men, judging them from a relative standpoint, of any country in the world. This according to my way of thinking is not at all in keeping with the high ideals that the United States as a nation stands for.

The article goes on to say that "The American people spend under \$1,500,000 a year—less than the cost of a single submarine—on what is probably the most important branch of the Government." If this is correct, then is it any wonder that the Nation's State Department needs reorganizing?

The next to the last paragraph of the article gives the true answer in my opinion as to why the United States finds itself with such a deficient diplomatic service. I will quote the following: "The department has never made a thorough survey of its administrative needs, nor has it energetically presented its case for increased appropriations to Congress." This is the whole story right here, as I cannot believe that the country will refuse to appropriate funds for such an important branch of the Government, provided the need is properly understood.

In the past I have noticed that there has been a sort of aloofness between America's consular and diplomatic officials, the latter apparently feeling they were in the "highbrow class," but here again things show signs of great improvement, as I find that America's popular Ambassador to Mexico, Dwight W. Morrow, has called a general meeting of all the consular officials in Mexico, to meet and exchange ideas about general conditions in that country. This is exactly what is needed between the two branches to bring about a better co-ordination of efforts. Mr. Morrow certainly deserves great credit for setting this precedent, and I am sure that it will soon show beneficial results.

We can expect to see Mr. Hoover take a hand in getting the State Department properly straightened out, as there is no doubt that with his versatile experience he knows just what is needed to be done, so that during his administration we can look forward to much improvement.

BRYN MAWR, PA. W. K. HENDERSON.

#### "Outlawing the International Duel"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article "Outlawing the International Duel," appearing in the Monitor of February 18, the point is brought out that the dueling and warring between each other and that war can be abandoned only by making it—by dueling—illegal. In this connection, however, the Chicago lawyer quoted admits that "laws are sometimes broken" and consequently that war, even when internationally outlawed, may occasionally break out.

The difference between dueling and war, however, is that the former was mostly resorted to as a supposed settlement of "honor," which fighting of course could never truly settle; whereas in war the objective is generally—even if veiled—the acquisition of indemnity, territory, trade, wealth, etc., and in this, alas, the victor has been seemingly justified by gaining the things for which he has fought. But in recent history warfare has defeated itself, and the victors have certainly paid as heavily as the vanquished, if not more so.

When it is universally recognized that there are, in the future, to be no more spoils for the victor, and that national law successfully prevents all private gains, the call to arms will be robbed of its raison d'être. This will be a hard, matter-of-fact conversion, touching the human consciousness through the pocket in a way that will certainly abolish war. Talk, laws, and treaties alone will do little for future generations; but education must convince young and old that war is a thoroughly uneconomic proposition in a world which has become one great business market, with the advantages of modern natural

science, speed and travel available to all; and it must prove incontrovertibly that loss and gain will be so equally bartered by war that the quotient will be all to all concerned, and the waste of life and ability wholly reprehensible.

ADELA L'ETAGE, Boston, Mass.

#### The Wardrobe of a Well-Dressed Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been printed and said of late in reply to the report by the Associated Press as to the fashion report of the National Association of Merchant Tailors at their recent convention in Philadelphia; and I observe, mostly in ridicule, the very specifically speaks of what the wardrobe of a well-dressed gentleman should constitute. Here is room for thought.

It does not mean that every man should own twenty business suits to select from each morning for going to his business. I am quite aware that some men can get by nicely with a single suit for a single suit and any other calling, but as to the well-dressed gentleman who is called upon to attend all kinds of affairs, it is quite a different proposition, and as an authority on men's fashion I consider the statement is not overstated.

A well-dressed gentleman will in the first place respect the calling for formal social evening functions where ladies are present in evening dress and appear in a full dress evening suit and not in a tuxedo suit which is only suitable for semi-evening dress affairs. Nor would a well-dressed gentleman appear in a business suit at formal day functions instead of the required day-dress or cut-away suit. Neither would a well-dressed gentleman wear business or dress clothes for sport wear and vice-versa.

Considering that the well-dressed gentleman requires more than one single suit of the various kinds of clothes, with his standing in the social and business world requires of him, if one stops to think and figure, one will find that the number is conservatively stated.

The report does not state that a man requires twenty suits to be a gentleman, but it does state that a gentleman requires that many suits to be well dressed. Not in the sense to be well dressed for business, but in the sense of a well-dressed gentleman for all sorts of affairs from a correctly dressed point of view.

Therefore I contend that a gentleman, to be well and correctly dressed, should own as many suits as his social standing requires; this statement applies to overcoats and accessories also.

V. P. VAN NESTÉ, Boston, Mass.

#### "Always Damaging Something"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor under headings "Nations But Large Families" and "Reasons for Abandoning War," February 9 and 11, respectively, make significant a recent incident in my experience.

Some time ago I noticed a five-cent piece that had been defaced. On one side it bore a name and initial corresponding to the name of a boyhood chum of mine. The inscription was clear cut and regular as if stamped on with a die.

Thinking my old chum might possibly have been the one responsible, and believing him to be a resident of a certain southern city, I directed a letter to him inclosing the nickel. In some ten days I received a reply which included these sentences:

Was surely glad to receive your letter. It came as a complete surprise. While I cannot recall any such nickel, still it would not surprise me if it did originate from my hands while in the army, as we were always damaging something.

There was nothing to indicate that these words were said in fun, and as a serious statement they deserve thought.

It is not most strange, indeed most unnatural, that mankind, endowed with the faculty of reason, and realizing how much longer time is required to build than to tear down, should suddenly divert years of slowly accumulated wealth, knowledge and constructive effort into a highly organized purpose of "damaging something."

In this light, is it any wonder that war, the only expression of which is a mad method of destruction, should be followed by a wave of subnormal moral control that is costly in many ways?

In the same way that a school-teacher might press a finger against a terrestrial globe until the globe moved before this pressure (the globe being complete and whole, not a fragment), so the upheaval which war precipitates as it touches a spot on our globe, affects the whole. Therefore it seems logical that nations should band together in the common good of all, from an economic as well as humanitarian standpoint in the decision that men shall no longer legally set out "damaging something."

CHICAGO, ILL. WILBUR P. ROBINSON.